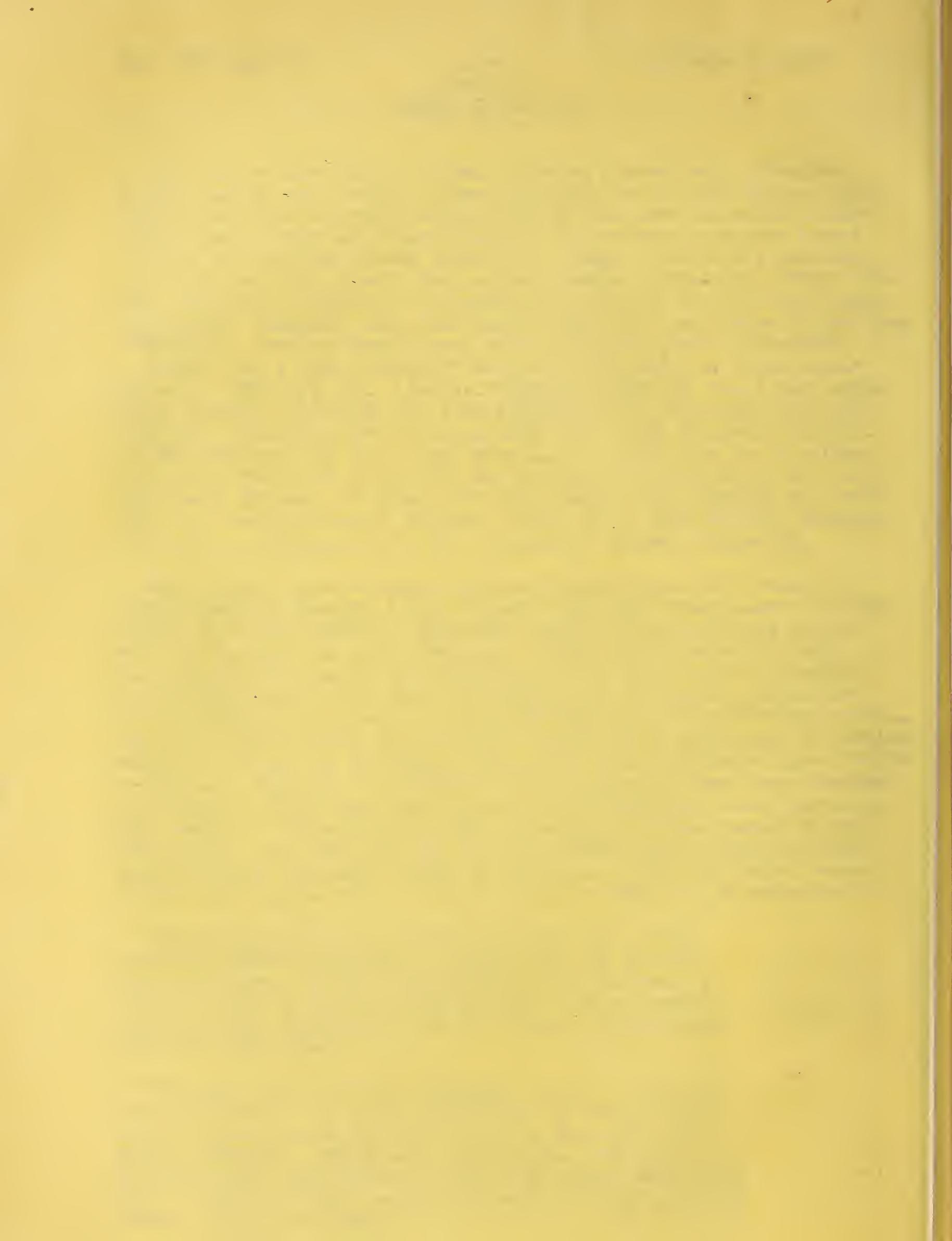


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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 1

Section 1

October 1, 1937

TRADE COUNCIL BACKS PACTS Hitting back at those who charge the reciprocal trade agreements program with being primarily responsible for increased imports of farm products, with consequent injury to farmers, the National Foreign Trade Council in a statement yesterday asserted that careful analysis of the figures disproves the argument. In a special release, indicative of the more aggressive policy which export groups have adopted toward those who attack the trade agreements plan, the council asserted that the world economic survey of the Department of Commerce shows that in 1936 farm income passed beyond the \$9,000,000,000 mark, increasing \$360,000,000, compared with the previous year, which gave agricultural interests more purchasing power than 1929, gauged by price indices. (New York Times.)

AUTOMOTIVE TAXATION A resolution proposing three steps to bring tax relief to automobile owners in thirteen states was adopted yesterday by members of the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, says a Chicago report in the New York Times. The conference, sponsored by the American Industries Committee, proposed: (1) repeal of the duplicating federal gasoline tax; (2) reduction of state gasoline taxes, when excessive, in the light of expanding state tax revenues; (3) allocation of all automotive tax revenue to essential highway financing.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY A nation-wide campaign to encourage the industrial expansion of the South will be started at once by the Governors of nine Southeastern States, it was announced yesterday. The project calls for the expenditure of \$100,000 in the first year, which sum has already been raised, and \$250,000 a year in advertising alone after that. Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., of Atlanta, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as industrial consultant to the Governors' group, made the plan public. (Press.)

MD. CATTLE INDEMNITIES The Maryland State Board of Agriculture voted increases yesterday in indemnities paid to cattlemen for destruction of animals afflicted with Bang's disease. The board fixed the state indemnity on a sliding scale up to \$20 to be added to meat value of carcasses and a federal indemnity of \$25 and brought the total payment to a maximum of \$100 for grade cattle. A maximum indemnity of \$180 for purebred cattle, including state and federal payments and meat value, also was fixed. (A.F.)

Effect of Soil Treatment on Wheat Yields L. B. Miller and F. C. Bauer report on "The Effect of Soil Treatment in Stabilizing Yields of Winter Wheat" in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy (September). Summarizing studies at the Illinois Experiment Station, they say: "(1) Fertile, well-drained soils produced high average yields of wheat with a high degree of regularity from year to year; (2) untreated infertile soils were very irregular in wheat production; (3) with the exception of sandy land and hilly land all other poor or intermediate soils studied showed a high degree of improvement in stability of wheat production when they were treated in such a way as to maintain a fairly high production level; (4) occasional wheat failures or near failures occurred even on the most productive soils and under approved farming methods; (5) good farming was rewarded by higher wheat yields as well as by fewer seasons of crop failure."

Vaporized Spraying by Plane Western Canner and Packer (September) describes tests on the control of pea aphid by vaporized spraying from an airplane. Describing vaporized spraying by plane at the

Seabrook Farms, New Jersey, it says: "More than 4,000 acres of peas were sprayed during the spring of 1937 at Bridgeton. The airplane equipment consists of a large oil tank built into the ship; connected with the tank are a series of three vaporizers suspended under the lower wing of the plane. The oil flows to the vaporizers by gravity and in front of each vaporizer are small spiral propellers that spread the oil out in a fog so thin it can hardly be seen with the naked eye... In applying the oil, the airplane follows about the same procedure as in applying dust to pea and bean fields... Careful checks in the oiled fields show that 85 to 97 percent of the plant lice are killed in a short time and that the balance which are not killed may subsequently be controlled by the gases and action of the toxic ingredients given off by the oil... Growers usually apply 100 gallons of wet spray per acre. With oil it has been found that they are getting results with three gallons of oil... One plane can cover 500 acres of ground in a day under favorable conditions... According to the Seabrook Farms, this vaporized oil spray stands between 'a crop and no crop,' as far as aphid is concerned. This type of spray application has been effectively applied to sugar beets for the control of sugar beet leaf hopper, onions for the control of thrip and beans for the control of Mexican bean beetle... There is no marked re-infestation before a period of 10 to 14 days..."

Imported Meat "The (British) Ministry of Health has now recognized in England official certificates for 20 countries, when accompanying meat and meat products imported from them into England and Wales, as evidence of hygienic preparation and satisfactory inspection," says Food (London, September). (Among these is the United States.) "From January 1 next the importation into this country of bacon and ham, and also meat products such as canned meats, sausages and sausage casings, will be permitted only when accompanied by an official certificate recognized by the Minister. All food is subject to inspection at the port of entry and to seizure and condemnation if found to be diseased, unsound or unwholesome, but the official certificates provide additional control. The importation of certain classes of meat is still prohibited."

Indiana Ton Litter Show "Approximately 30 litters totalling 287 head of fat hogs from 20 counties were exhibited at the second annual Hoosier ton litter hog show in September," says Indiana Farmers Guide (September 25). "This show, held in cooperation with the Indianapolis Livestock Exchange, the Producers Commission Association and Purdue University Extension Service, is the only show of its kind in America, providing Indiana farmers an opportunity to display hogs on a competitive market basis...At the auction sale Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, bought more than half the litters, topping the sale at \$15 per hundredweight for Layton Johnson's first prize lightweight litter (Class A 200-225 pounds). Armour & Company paid top in the heavy litter event, bidding \$13.25 for Arthur Wisker's blue ribbon winner (Class B, over 225 pounds)..."

Safe Canning Processes The Journal of the American Medical Association (September 25) says: "Two years ago the Journal called attention to the problem of safety in the home canning of foods. Complete eradication of *Clostridium botulinum* from home canned products is largely a matter of education of the housewife to the necessity of pressure cooking for the 'nonacid' products. These are all products in which the hydrogen ion concentration is more alkaline than pH 4.5. The 'acid' products include chiefly tomatoes and citrus fruits. The revised Farmers' Bulletin 1762, issued by the Department of Agriculture, provides an expensive and reliable guide for the proper processing of home canned foods. Recommendations for the canning of foods on an institutional scale are provided in a newly revised publication from the Research Laboratory of the National Canners Association (Processes for Nonacid Canned Foods in Metal Containers)..."

Garden Soybeans Successful Farming (October) says that gardens soybeans "have undergone numerous tests at the Indiana Experiment Station. From 800 seed samples distributed, farm families obtained uniformly favorable impressions. Some users prefer their beans cooked with either fresh or cured pork. Others prepare them separately like green beans. The dried beans can be cooked with meat or baked. Either green or dry edible soybeans may be canned, although they need longer processing in the pressure cooker than snap beans. The crop is highly resistant to the Mexican bean beetle and withstands drought well."

Scientific Advance The methods of scientific advance into new frontiers of knowledge are the methods of all great conquerors of military history--divide and then conquer, Dr. Nolan Don Carpentier Lewis, director of the New York Psychiatric Institute, said recently. But along with the splitting of difficult problems into their component parts and success in solving the parts there must also be present a clear realization of the significance of what has been learned, and a blending together of all the knowledge. "Sometimes I think men are needed who can arrange in synthesis the facts already discovered more than we need new facts. The organized specialists tend to dictate the direction of scientific research toward analysis and mechanism. There seems to be some lack of interest in the art of synthesis." (Science Service.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-19.50; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.45-12.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.65; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 125 1/8-128 1.8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 124 1/8-127 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -102 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -114 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ -79 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 71-78; St. Louis 90 (new); No. 3, Chi. 91 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 1/8-30 5/8; K.C. 31-32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 80-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ -223 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.20 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51¢ f.o.b. Fresque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.15 in city markets. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; bulk per ton \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, 60¢-75¢; Wealthys 50¢-65¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York. Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average prices for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 8.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.34 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 20-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 2

Section 1

October 4, 1937

WALLACE ON
COTTON
SUBSIDY

"Before a cheering audience of 3,000 farmers, business men and average citizens who depend for a living on the domestic cotton crop, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, served notice on the world Friday that 'the United States intends to keep its place in the world cotton market,' and that the Roosevelt Administration would subsidize cotton farmers to stay in business and successfully compete with foreign producers," reports Felix Belair, Jr., in a Memphis report in the New York Times. "The Secretary outlined a six-point program intended to insure the economic salvation of the Cotton Belt. He termed it a 'middle course' between the extremes of unlimited production as a method of driving foreign countries out of cotton production and rigid acreage restrictions for the purpose of increasing cotton prices to 'parity'..."

NATIONAL
INCOME

Agriculture earned 9.4 percent of the \$63,799,000,000 national income of 1936, compared with 23 percent for manufacturing. The 14.5 percent of the nation's income that went to government (including work relief wages) was the second highest percentage received by any division, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. A detailed study of the national income from 1929 through 1936, which was announced in preliminary form on June 13, was made public yesterday in a booklet by Robert R. Nathan, chief of the National Income Section of the Division of Economic Research. "Agriculture accounted for a larger proportion of the national income produced in 1936 than in any other year covered by the study," said the report. (New York Times.)

OCEAN AND
RAIL RATES

Establishment of ocean and rail rates, which would preclude New York shippers from obtaining storedoor collection and delivery at the New York rates, a service given by the all-rail lines, is being strongly opposed by the Merchants Association, says a report in the New York Times. Tariffs which have this effect were recently published by the southwestern railroads, but were suspended pending a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

World Documenta- Representatives of 45 countries have participated
tion Congress in the first World Congress of Universal Documentation
in Paris, says a Science Service report. Microfilm-
ing loomed large in the discussions as a new technique that will bring
the libraries of the world to the desk of individuals or will allow many
world locations to have and use the world's accumulations of records,
literature and documents. One of the resolutions of the congress urged
the establishment of microfilm copying services in the libraries of the
world so that a scholar or scientist of any country may obtain a micro-
film of any of the material on file in all these storehouses of knowl-
edge. With a view to broadening the world organization of documenta-
tion, the congress asked the International Institute of Documentation,
now a union of documentation centers, to transform itself into the In-
ternational Federation of Organizations of Documentations.

Orchard
Heaters

"...It is a far cry from the old lard pail smudge
pots of 30 years ago to the present day orchard heaters
designed to give out heat instead of smoke and which
under ordinary conditions will provide ample protection to both trees
and fruit," says an editorial in California Cultivator (September 25).
In more recent years the idea of creating an artificial circulation of
air...is giving promise of adequate protection under normal conditions.
Greater perfection in the design of wind machines is each year adding
to their efficiency and gradually reducing their cost..."

Pricing Live
Poultry

"The decision of members of New York Live Poultry
Commission Merchants Association to comply with the re-
quest of C. F. Walker, supervisor of the New York live
poultry market for the Bureau of Animal Industry, to turn over to him
duplicate sales tickets, and their willingness to have these sales tabu-
lated for report by commercial market reporters, marks the biggest step
toward accurate local live poultry market quotations that has yet been
taken," says an editorial in American Creamery & Poultry Produce Review
(September 29). "...Under the newly proposed plan sales made up to a
specified hour each morning will be available for the reporter to tabu-
late, summarize and publish. The eventual turning of these sales tick-
ets over to Mr. Walker, who has power to investigate, will be a deter-
rent to the reporting of fictitious sales and it should be possible even-
tually to have the sales tickets indicate any special service, credit,
etc., that might be included in the price. The plan to make available
also the previous afternoon's sales, not included in the morning report,
will also tend to furnish a continuous story of market price trends..."

Vitamins
for Seeds

Vitamin B₁, which prevents beriberi, and vitamin C,
which guards humans against scurvy, have been found to
increase markedly growth of seeds raised in artificial
media, James Bonner and Grice Axtman of the California Institute of Tech-
nology have found. Growth of pea embryos in glass was increased by very
nearly 50 percent by the addition of small amounts of the vitamin to the
seedlings' artificial food supply, the biologists reported. (Science
Service.)

Mechanical Cotton Pickers The Arkansas Farmer (September) says editorially: "We think we are presenting an authentic analysis of the much discussed problem of a mechanical cotton picker in this issue (Iron Fingers Come to Dixie, by Stanley Andrews). "The mechanical cotton picker is around the corner. How soon it will make its regular appearance in the fields of the South as the grain combine and corn picker have made their appearance in the wheat fields of Kansas and the corn fields of Iowa and Nebraska depends to some extent on economic conditions and developments in the South... We have seen both the International and the Rust machines in operation during the past year. They will both pick cotton and pick it cheaply. They do take in a lot of trash, they do leave much cotton on the ground and they are difficult of operation under certain conditions, but they will pick cotton. Breeding of uniform ripening cotton will meet part of the problem. Adjustments and even a new principle might be another answer and probably refinements that ginning specialists might make on the cleaning equipment of the present pickers may be the answer to some difficulties. We are not alarmed at the displacement of labor in the South mechanical picking might bring. It will not come that fast. It cannot be adapted to all field conditions that rapidly... It usually takes at least 25 years for a major invention of fairly simple and universal adaptation to become widely used..."

Seed Corn Driers "Seed corn driers now coming into wide use in the Corn Belt, especially since the advent of hybrid corn, can be operated at higher temperatures than has heretofore been the common practice," says F. J. Kuehlholz, extension editor, University of Illinois, in Country Gentleman (October). "The advantages of the higher temperatures are increased total capacity, or output, reduced overhead costs and lower fuel costs without endangering germination of the seed. Twenty-six different sets of carefully controlled conditions in seed corn drying were compared by R. H. Reed, Department of Agricultural Engineering, and other investigators at the Experiment Station, in establishing the fact that temperatures in the driers can be higher than is the common practice. Heretofore 110 degrees has been set as the maximum drying temperature which will not injure seed corn... Results of the tests now give operators of driers the assurance that momentary fluctuations of temperatures into ranges as high as 130 or even 150 degrees are not likely to cause any appreciable damage to the seed corn..."

Inventions and Discoveries "A scientific discovery as distinguished from an invention, generally speaking, is not patentable," says Scientific American (October). "Thus, where a scientist, as a result of research, discovers the scientific explanation of certain natural phenomena, he cannot protect his discovery by means of a patent. In a recent case before the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals involving a patent application on a motor fuel and the process for making the same, the court found that the applicant for the patent had merely discovered the explanation for certain natural reactions and sustained the refusal of the examiner to grant a patent..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-19.50; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.90; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $127\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 98-102; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 104-112; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $110\frac{1}{4}$ -113; Chi. $115\frac{1}{2}$ -118; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 114; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $76\frac{3}{4}$ - $78\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 70-74; Chi. 97 (old) 90 (new) (actual sale); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 31- $32\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $32\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $32\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2 Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-226.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.15 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, fair, $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; Cobblers $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; few 84¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; bulk per ton \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type 65¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in Cincinnati; bulk per ton \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-75¢; wealthys 60¢-75¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 8.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.23 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 8.40 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 8.37 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents S.Daisies, 19- $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $26\frac{1}{4}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 3

Section 1

October 5, 1937

PRESIDENT URGES FARM WAGE BILLS "...In an address to several thousand farmers at the State Fair grounds at Grand Forks, N.D...President Roosevelt yesterday asked enactment of a farm bill at the 'earliest possible moment' and said that haste was imperative if it was to apply to the 1938 crops," reports Robert P. Post in the New York Times. "...And again, at St. Paul, he asked the return of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration act and with it 'that twin piece of legislation', the wages and hours bill. These cornerstones 'in the new and permanent structure we Americans are trying to rear on the ruins of the old' were 'destroyed' and 'knocked out' by the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt said..."

JAPANESE IMPORT BAN A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says the Japanese Trade Commission decreed yesterday that importation of more than 300 commodities must be prohibited or reduced to a minimum to conserve the nation's financial strength for the Sino-Japanese conflict. American cotton appeared likely to be one of the products hardest hit in the move to put Japan on a self-sufficiency basis. Japan pays about \$100,000,000 annually for imported cotton. The trade restrictions were expected to reduce cotton imports to about \$60,000,000 yearly. It was expected that the Ministry of Commerce would have the list of prohibitions in effect by October 10.

SOVIET FOOD SUPPLIES Walter Duranty, in a Moscow wireless to the New York Times, says: "A resounding blast was delivered yesterday in Izvestia, government organ, against the perennially weakest spot in the Soviet economic system--urban retail trade, especially of fruits, vegetables and other perishable foodstuffs...Izvestia says bluntly that transportation of fruit from Central Asia has broken down, that there are potato queues at Sverdlovsk despite a record crop and that the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, is literally devoid of winter storage space for fruits and vegetables. The only bright spot in Izvestia's dark picture is the collective farm markets..." An Associated Press report from Moscow also says that Soviet Russia continued her purge of anti-Soviet elements yesterday with executions, dismissals and arrests on charges ranging from grain destruction to maltreatment of zoo animals.

New Turpen-
tine Still

Dupre Barrett, Georgia Extension Service Forester, has announced development of a new turpentine still by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The still is on display at the Naval Stores Station, Olustee, Florida. Barrett said two especially important improvements in the new still are a carefully designed setting for the kettle and a special dehydrator for taking water out of the turpentine. The dehydrator is a barrel of rock salt through which the fresh turpentine is run before it is stored in barrels or cans for the market. "Ordinarily," Barrett said, "turpentine contains sufficient water to dissolve the glue from glued barrels and to cause tin cans to rust. But turpentine coming from the new still is so free from water that it will not leak out of properly glued barrels nor get rusty when stored in tin cans." (Florida Times Union, Sept. 28.)

One-Type
Cotton Areas

State extension experts, county agents and planters with the end of the 1937 cotton season will work together for the organization of a large number of one-variety cotton communities in this section of the state, says a Greenwood (Miss.) report in the New Orleans Times Picayune (Sept. 26). Already there are a considerable number of one-variety cotton communities in various parts of the state and the results of such organization are far better than original expectations, declare leading growers and state department of agriculture officials. This cooperative movement extends much farther than growing just one variety of cotton in some communities. Good wrapping is insisted upon and only the best grade bagging and ties are used. Press hands must do a good job of wrapping. Bales are made of a uniform size and so well packaged that they will stand handling a number of times and can go to distant markets or for export in good shape. The quality of the cotton is being enhanced year by year through cooperation.

Cloth Stiff-
ness Tester

The New York Times (October 3) reports that Dr. I. J. Saxl, of Providence, R.I., a pioneer in textile physics, has invented a stiffness tester for cloth. "A small piece of cloth is clamped by one edge on a shaft which can be turned by a knob and which carries a finger that sweeps over a scale," it says. "The other edge of the piece of cloth is held by the pan-end of a balance. Turn the knob and both sample and pan are pressed down. The stiffer the sample the harder must be the pressure. How hard this pressure is can be read on the scale over which the finger plays. From the scale a textile physicist can deduce accurately the degree of stiffness and determine whether the addition of a little softener would be desirable."

Australian
Trade Pact

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons has announced a new trade treaty with Canada, operative October 1, reducing duties on commodities that Canada imports to an annual value of 700,000 pounds and of which Australia's share is 117,000 pounds. The negotiations have turned Australia's demand to larger Canadian purchases. In the year ended June 30 Australia bought 7,566,275 pounds worth of goods from Canada and sold 2,183,857 pounds to her. Under the new treaty Australia retains valuable Canadian preferences, including that of 4 cents a pound on dried fruit.

October 5, 1937

Lancashire Cotton Stabilization Working toward further stabilization of the Lancashire cotton industry, efforts to obtain general acceptance of an agreement covering prices and selling policies are considered, says a Manchester (England) report to the Wall Street Journal (October 2). It is hoped that signatures can be obtained of owners of at least 90 percent of the spindles in the American Ring Spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry to a legally binding agreement along these lines. Frank Platt, managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, told the American Ring Spinners Committee that already signatures of owners of 70 percent of spindles in this division of the industry have been obtained. Lancashire mills using American cotton during the past year have shown remarkable improvement. In part, these gains in the spinning branch are attributed to removal of redundant spindles.

Drought Cycles William Van Royen, University of Nebraska, writes on "Prehistoric Droughts in the Central Great Plains" in the Geographical Review (October). He says in part: "There is little doubt in the minds of students of weather and climate that wide borderland areas between humid and arid regions will always be subject to recurrent droughts of varying duration and intensity, such as those experienced in historical times... Of decidedly cyclical movements there is yet no clear evidence, and forecasting of droughts remains a hazardous undertaking. Hence it is doubly necessary that man take cognizance of these vagaries of nature and base his activities in the Central Great Plains, especially in its western part, on the fact that fluctuations of precipitation will continue to occur. It is only human nature that, when the present (or recent?) series of dry years shall be followed by another period of above normal precipitation, warnings of the past are likely to be forgotten in the face of immediate profits to be obtained. In the long run, such a happy-go-lucky policy will inevitably lead to disastrous results for the people occupying the land, as well as for the land itself."

New Cans for Food Forecast (October) reports that "recently the U.S. Government granted a patent for two new types of cans, both of them designed to hold a variety of foods which may be heated and served as a whole meal. The first is partitioned in a cross-sectional manner to form compartments that are tightly sealed in relation to one another. A key is provided to open the several compartments, and they are assembled so they may be opened separately if desired. A variation of this can consists of a rectangular tray which contains a group of smaller rectangular trays. Each tray holds a different food and is opened with a separate key."

August Trade The total value of American exports in August was \$9,500,000 greater than in July, while the total of imports declined \$20,000,000, the Department of Commerce reports in its monthly survey of foreign trade. Compared with August of 1936 the value of exports this August was \$99,000,000 higher and the value of imports \$53,000,000 higher. (Press.)

October 5, 1937

October 4 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-19.00; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr. Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $98\frac{3}{8}$ - $102\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $104\frac{3}{8}$ - $114\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 109-112; Chi. 115 - $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S. R. St. Louis $113\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $93\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $75\frac{7}{8}$ - $77\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 73-77; St. Louis 81-82; No. 3 Chi. 76-84 (new); 87 (old); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{5}{8}$ - $30\frac{1}{8}$; K. C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 31 - $31\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74 - 79 ; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-224.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.20 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets; 45¢-51½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.20 in city markets; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$18 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 60¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh 75¢-\$1 with f.o.b. sales \$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 8.11 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.20 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.33 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20¢-21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $26\frac{1}{4}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 4

Section 1

October 6, 1937

C.C. URGES TRADE PACT World commerce generally would be greatly benefited by an Anglo-American trade agreement, the Foreign Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said in a statement issued yesterday by James A. Farrell, chairman. It should contain, Mr. Farrell said, a modification of the British preferential system through a British policy more in line with the non-discriminatory policy of the United States. (Press.)

CURRENT EVENTS FORUM MEETS A verbal battle between sponsors and opponents of the National Administration's agricultural program, the wages and hours bill, the Vandenberg amendments to the Wagner act and the executive reorganization bill stirred the New York Herald Tribune's seventh annual forum on current problems yesterday, says a report in the New York Times. In a greeting broadcast from his special train at Cleveland, President Roosevelt termed the forum "a grand institution," but suggested that it should be "supplemented by an intensive drive to get people to know their country better." As one of the debators of the day, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace championed the ever normal granary proposal slated as the first order of business at the next session of Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION The death rate of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 Americans with incomes of less than \$1,000 a year from the ten major diseases that cause three out of every four deaths in the United States, is twice that of the rest of the population, Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the annual convention of the American Public Health Association yesterday. These figures, revealed for the first time in a federal survey of 750,000 American families, 3,500,000 individuals, constitute a challenge to government, public health officials and the medical profession, Miss Roche said. Governor Lehman of New York declared it was his "firm conviction that, so far as science and government can make it possible, an equal opportunity for health is the right of all citizens of the community, regardless of circumstances, birth, economic conditions, geographical limitations, race, creed or color." (New York Times.)

MD. UNIVERSITY Drastic reorganization of the agricultural work of the University of Maryland was announced yesterday by the President, Dr. H. C. Byrd. A council on agriculture has been created. This, in cooperation with state-wide organizations and commodity groups, will shape the state's agricultural policies. (Baltimore Sun.)

Iowa Tenancy Committee The Des Moines Register (September 26) says editorially: "...Governor Kraschel (of Iowa) has announced the appointment of a state farm tenancy committee, which will study the report of the President's national committee, hold hearings throughout the state and try to evolve a constructive, practical and non-emotional program for state action, possible through legislation in part. This is a thoroughly sound move. The committee as named is strictly and obviously nonpartisan. It includes Republicans and Democrats. It includes farm tenants and farm owners. It includes representatives of the farm organizations and of the principal 'commodity groups' or different types of farming. The several sections of the state are represented. Corporate farm land owners are not omitted. The whole set-up will be under the state planning board, with Dean H. H. Kildee of Iowa State College an ex-officio member of the committee. The planning board will operate through two major committees, one dealing with the inanimate farm resources (soil conservation, etc.), the other dealing with the still more important human resources through this tenancy group. There is every reason to be confident that out of this committee's careful study will flow important values to the Iowa of the future..."

CCC Reports Discharges Reflecting improvement in economic conditions in all parts of the country, resignations of young men from Civilian Conservation Corps to enter private employment have been more numerous in recent months than at any time in the 4-year history of the corps. Officials disclosed recently that while the number of recruits honorably discharged has risen, the waiting list has decreased, so that for the first time a balance has been achieved. The CCC is engaged in stabilizing itself for the 3-year period provided for under the act effective July 1. Through August 31 the total known placements out of a total 2,000,000 men enrolled since April 1933, numbered 436,700. (Press.)

U.S.D.A. Cotton Drier Damp, wet cotton has caused no little worry to the ginners in the Tri-States that do not have drying equipment, but the situation is very much improved with a large number of ginners in our territory because they have installed the Boardman cotton drier, stated J. A. Riechman, of Memphis, recently. "During the present emergency, we met the situation in a great many gins and have made prompt delivery of driers. The Boardman drier is built as recommended by the U.S.D.A. ginning laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., and can be installed without interfering with gin operations," he said. "A few of the main features of this drier, which have made it very popular in this territory, are: it enables the gin to operate in all weather; insures continuous operation and prevents shutdowns; raises the grade of the cotton; and increases the capacity of the gin," explained Mr. Riechman. (Mid-South Cotton News, September.)

Girl Farmers Records of the annual California encampment of 4-H Clubs of farm boys and girls give the significant totals of 493 girls as against 449 boys who participated in raising livestock and general farming in the state. (Press.)

U.S.D.A. Yearbooks "The 1937 Yearbook of Agriculture is out," says Breeder's Gazette (October). "It rounds up the work of the Committee on Genetics, appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in 1933. The committee is headed by O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. It has made the most distinctive survey ever contemplated into the hereditary forces that affect your pocketbook. The 1936 Yearbook outlined the genetic philosophy which underlies the improvement of livestock and major field crops. The 1937 Yearbook completes the study of the genetic composition of the growing things on your farm. The two Yearbooks comprise the best library on breeding that it is possible to get."

Cotton Pickers Business Week (October 2) contains a short article on "New-Model Cotton Pickers", describing the Rust and International Harvester machines. It says the new model Rust machine "is self-propelled by a Ford V-8 motor instead of being tractor pulled. It has two picking units instead of one, handling two rows at one operation." "The International Harvester picker, too, is greatly improved over last year's model, but planters are studying the effect of the barbed spindles of this machine on the staple of the cotton."

Civil Service Assembly Governments should advertise more, William E. Mosher, director of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, told the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada recently. "There is a dearth of interpreting to the public what the government is doing," Mr. Mosher said. The assembly opened its annual convention with delegates emphasizing the growth of the merit system among public authorities. More states of the American union enacted merit system laws for their civil service in 1937 than in the past 25 years, G. Lyle Belsley, secretary of the assembly, said. Since establishment of the United States Civil Service Commission in 1883, Mr. Belsley added, there has been a slow but steady growth in the number of municipal commissions. William Foran, secretary of the Canadian Civil Service Commission, declared the merit system had a permanent root in the Dominion. (Canadian Press.)

Scientific Periodical One more scientific periodical has made its initial appearance recently: Studies of The Institutum Divi Thomae, graduate school of scientific research of The Athanaeum of Ohio. George S. Sperti is director. Despite its Latin name, the publication is in English, and Vol. I, No. 1, indicates that considerable attention is being paid to vitamins at The Institutum Divi Thomae. (Food Industries, October.)

Crude Drugs Although China and Japan normally supply about 40 percent of the imports of medicinal herbs, roots, leaves and other crude drug materials, in the opinion of Department of Commerce officials, domestic medicinal and pharmaceutical manufacturers will not be seriously handicapped by the expected restrictions of these products. All but a few items can be manufactured synthetically or obtained elsewhere, according to the chemical division of the department. (Press.)

SECTION 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.50; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat, Minneap. 120-3/8-123 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 119 3/8-122 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -101 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106-110; Chi. 112-114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 91; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74-76; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 75-76 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 85 (old); St. Louis 81; No. 3, Chi. 75-77 (New); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-29 7/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 31-31 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap 74-79; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-223.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.20 in city markets; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.35 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$17-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-85¢; Wealthys 60¢-80¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 8.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.09 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26¢; Firsts 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 5

Section 1

October 7, 1937

PRESIDENT ON CROP CONTROL "...Among the measures which President Roosevelt will suggest to the special session of Congress, if it is called, will be wages and hours, crop control, reorganization of the federal executive structure and seven regional planning commissions," says Robert P. T. Post in the New York Times. "Mr. Roosevelt said one of his findings of his trip was that farmers in the regions visited were in favor of some method of curbing surpluses...If crop control legislation does not go through, he declared, there will be an eventual smash in agricultural prices and then there will be a cry for the very thing which he is advocating now..."

EASTERN R.R. FARES The presidents of the eastern railroads decided yesterday to take steps to raise coach fares in this region from the present level of 2 cents a mile to 2.5 cents. This action was held to be necessitated by recent increases in wages granted to unionized forces which, it is estimated, will increase expenses by \$130,000,000 annually. The rate of 2.5 cents long has been favored by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The present coach rate was set by the Interstate Commerce Commission and became effective on June 1 of last year. (New York Times.)

NEW YORK MEAT STRIKE William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets in New York City, appealed yesterday to the Federation of Kosher Butchers, whose 5,000 member shops in the metropolitan area have been closed since Saturday in protest against what they contend is an excessive wholesale price of meat, to reopen their stores today to permit at least the sale of poultry for trade over the weekend. David H. Greenwald, federation attorney, pointed out that the conference tomorrow among Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Mayor La Guardia, Mr. Morgan and representatives of the kosher butchers and the meat packers, at which an attempt will be made to settle the strike, has had an "excellent effect" on the butchers. (New York Times.)

BRAZIL'S COFFEE SURPLUS CROP A Rio de Janeiro report by the Associated Press says a program for dealing with Brazil's most pressing economic problem--coffee over-production--was approved by the chamber yesterday and sent to President Getulio Vargas for signature. The program provided for a 6 percent bond issue of \$30,000,000 to enable the government to withdraw 70 percent of the crop from market and continued an export tax of \$2.70 on every bag of coffee to help meet the costs of withdrawal.

Trade and
the Farmer

"State Department officials believe that a determined effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to upset the reciprocity policy," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun (October 5). "That this belief is not unfounded is indicated by the increasing vigor with which foes of reciprocity, especially in the rural sections, are criticizing and attacking that policy. These opponents, moreover, appear to be finding unexpected support among the farmers primarily because of the recent downturn in farm prices. The argument being advanced by the opposition is that the reciprocal trade agreements are chiefly responsible for the expansion in imports and that these imports are hurting the farmers. This argument has no basis in fact. While it is true that the trade agreements, by stimulating the country's foreign commerce in general, have helped imports as well as exports, it is not at all true that the additional goods being brought into the country are injuring farmers' interests... The fact is that; instead of hurting the farmer in any way, the trade agreements have helped him. Some proponents of reciprocity point out in this connection that farm income, measured in terms of the buying power of the dollar, is today higher than it was in 1929. They argue that that would hardly be true if reciprocity were having such a damaging effect. One need not go that far to prove the point, however, for it is self-evident that the recent substantial increase in trade has helped the farmer. He profits when we sell more of our goods abroad, for that gives his domestic customers more dollars with which to buy his goods. And he profits when we buy more goods from abroad, for that not only gives his foreign customers more buying power but by stimulating domestic trade also broadens his home market. The farmer should be the last of all to criticize the reciprocity policy, for he is probably its chief beneficiary."

Dried Fruit

Insects

"Among the serious problems which have long confronted California producers of dried fruits is insect infestation. At the present time tests are in progress under the auspices of the Dried Fruit Association on 65 fruit ranches with a view to discovering how effective cotton cloth is in preventing insects from depositing their eggs in the trays of fruit. In experiments by the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Fresno, the percentage of infestation has been cut on figs from 18.9 to 1.7 percent, on apricots from 57.4 percent to zero, on peaches from 97.1 to 3.5 percent and on pears from 22.5 to 3.6 percent. The fabric employed is of more open weave and of stronger construction than most cheesecloth; the sheets are reinforced by narrow closely woven bands..."

Byproducts
of Milk

"Byproducts of Milk" is the first of two articles in Food Industries (October) by L. V. Burton, editor.

He mentions "casein, alpha lactose and beta lactose, albumen, whey powder, lactic acid, calcium lactate, as well as a whole series of lactates of the metals, copper, iron, ammonium, magnesium, nickel and other metals," and says that "for many years a number of concerns, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, have been actively studying the problem of conversion of surplus milk into more valuable products."

Centers of Population Future citizens of the nation's centers of population will be recruited in increasing numbers from rural territory, particularly backward mountain regions, because of the decreased birth rate in the cities and towns, Dean John W. Withers of the School of Education of New York University, declared recently at an educational conference on service among the children of the southern mountain areas. Giving statistical evidence that the country's future population would depend more and more on children from regions where they have the poorest chance of normal physical and mental development, he asserted that the relief of their poverty and ignorance was a patriotic work of importance to the nation as a whole. "At the present time," Dean Withers said, "the birth rate in our large centers of population, in fact all the way up from 2,500, is not sufficient to stabilize the white population at its present level if the country were depending upon recruiting its population on the basis of the present birth rate in these centers of population." (New York Times.)

Bee Disease Experiments The American Bee Journal (October) says editorially: "Our readers have asked that we make frequent reports as to the progress of the experiment with disease resistance. There is little to report since the full story of the first two years work was told by Dr. Park in the January issue... To breed a strain of bees which can be depended upon to resist disease successfully is a long-time job. No one knowshow long it will take, but the fact that success has followed similar attempts in other fields gives confidence that it can be done. A serious study of the factors entering into the problem has been undertaken in the bee culture office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any announcement regarding the methods followed or the progress of their work should come from Mr. Hambleton under whose direction the work is carried on. At the cooperative station at Atlantic, Iowa, supported jointly by this magazine and the Iowa Experiment Station, testing is continued as in previous years..."

Colored Insecticides With a view to preventing possible cases of poisoning, white arsenates--such as lead arsenate and calcium--which are universally used as agricultural insecticides, will be given a distinctive pink color, under a voluntary agreement of the producers of these chemicals, it was announced at the office of the Manufacturing Chemists Association at Washington. Lead arsenate now being manufactured for the 1938 crop season is colored pink, while the color of calcium arsenate also will be changed from white to pink when present stocks of the insecticide are exhausted. (Farm and Dairy, Oct. 1.)

Cocoa Trading Record All records for trading volume and deliveries in cocoa on the New York Cocoa Exchange were eclipsed in the fiscal year ended September 30, Carlos A. Sholz, president, said in his annual report. He announced that the volume of trading for the twelve months amounted to 145,136 lots, or 1,944,822 tons, which was almost three times as large as the previous year's total of 50,936 lots. He said also that actual deliveries of 1,052,060 bags had been made on the exchange, breaking all previous records. (Press.)

SECTION 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.50; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.60; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $120\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur. Minneap. 97 7/8-101 7/8; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 103 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 hard winter* K.C. $105\frac{3}{4}$ -110; Chi. $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye Minneap. 74 3/8-76 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 75- $76\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 81; No. 3, Chi. 75-80; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{1}{2}$ -30; K.C. 75- $76\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $31\frac{1}{2}$ -32; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2 feeding barley, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208-221.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Gobblers 75¢-95¢ in the East. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.25-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Points. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 92¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western Yellows 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 65¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Wealthys 65¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 in New York. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-65¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 in Chicago; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 7.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.07 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 8.20 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 8.18 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{4}$ -30 cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 6

Section 1

October 8, 1937

PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY URGED The governing council of the American Public Health Association adopted a resolution yesterday calling for a study by a special committee to devise means by which organized medicine and federal agencies would cooperate to "extend public health work to meet modern needs." The committee would "study the public health aspects of medical care and cooperate with the U.S. Public Health Service and other federal agencies represented in the President's Interdepartmental Committee on Health and Welfare, the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association and other appropriate bodies." (Press.)

REA LOANS CONTESTED Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of Federal District Court denied yesterday the Alabama Power Company's petition for a temporary injunction restraining Rural Electrification Administration loans to the Cherokee County Electric Membership Corporation of Northern Alabama. Dean Acheson, attorney for the power company, announced that he would appeal to the Court of Appeals. Justice O'Donoghue also rejected Mr. Acheson's suggestion for an injunction to prohibit temporarily the expenditure of federal money only on those lines which would parallel the power company's line. It was the first time the REA had been named in a suit testing its right to lend money for construction of power lines. (A.P.)

LOHON PLANT EXPERIMENTS The Lohon plant, long used by Chinese to treat chest colds but a mystery to botanists, who were unable to reach the land where it grows, will soon be studied in this country for the first time, says a report in the Washington Post. The National Geographic Society yesterday announced collection of the Lohon leaves, blossoms and fresh fruits by an expedition into Kwangsi Province, sponsored jointly by Lingnan University and the society. Dr. G. Weidman Groff, leader of the expedition, reported that the Lohon was a vine comparable to the grapevine, with leaves and tendrils, but more delicate. Whether the plant actually has any medical value has never been determined scientifically.

FOOD PRICES It costs 28.6 percent more to feed a family now than it did five years ago, the Labor Department said yesterday. Department statisticians reported meat prices led the increase, jumping 46.9 percent over comparative figures for 1932. They took the 1923-1925 3-year average to get a comparison with normal times. (A.P.)

Devernalization Two workers of the Imperial College of Science of Spring Rye (London) in a letter to Nature (London, September 25) discuss the devernalization of spring rye by anaerobic conditions and revernalization by low temperature. They say in part: "Previous work has shown that the process of vernalization in winter rye (var. Potkus) decreases the number of leaves produced on the main axis before flower initiation, as well as decreasing the period of time required to reach anthesis. An increase in these characteristics in spring rye after anaerobic treatment would thus indicate a process of devernalization. The experiment was performed by sealing the grains in tubes, with sufficient water to imbibe them fully, in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen, leaving for varying periods at 20 degrees C., and then sowing in sand culture. Periods up to three weeks alone could be used as longer exposures to anaerobic conditions led to death of the seeds... A significant increase in leaf number and time to anthesis follows anaerobic treatment, thus establishing the possibility of devernalization at normal temperature. The process of vernalization is held by us to be a specific effect of low temperature, and in confirmation of this view it has been established that spring rye partially devernalized by anaerobic conditions may again be vernalized by subsequent exposure in air to 1 degree C... Both leaf number and time to anthesis were reduced to the level of the controls which were untreated. These results add further evidence for the reversible nature of the vernalization process."

Ala. Foreign Trade Zone "Issuance of a grant to the Alabama State Docks Commission for the establishment of a foreign trade zone at Mobile, Ala., marks the second venture of this kind in the United States which is designed to stimulate and encourage international commerce," says Manufacturers Record (October). "The zone covers an area of over 15 acres... and has seven warehouses of 283,200 square feet floor space..."

Lemons in Cold Storage Ice and Refrigeration (October), reporting experiments on preventing *Aternaria* decay in lemons in cold storage, by the California Citrus Experiment Station and the Fruit Growers Exchange, says: "The results indicate that lemons from air-conditioned, refrigerated storage rooms (lot A) were superior in keeping quality to those from the naturally ventilated ones (lot B). After removal and placement in cabinets held at various temperatures, the lemons of lot A continued to show a greater resistance to *Alter-*
naria than those of lot B. The greater resistance to breakdown was considered as due to the more constant temperature and humidity and to the smaller accumulation of deleterious substances, as indicated by the lower concentration of carbon dioxide in the air-conditioned rooms. From 59 degrees F. upward lot B showed a rapid increase in the fungus and in indications of its presence, while lot A did not do so until a temperature of 65 degrees F. was attained."

Dairy Exhibit Twenty-five dairy queens with a combined recorded production of nearly 1,300 tons (2,579,684 pounds) milk, and 50 tons (98,694 pounds) fat made up an all-star exhibit at the 1937 Wisconsin State Fair. (Hoard's Dairyman, October 10.)

Alcohol from Artichokes Messrs. Underkofler, McPherson and Fulmer, Iowa State College, are authors of "Alcohol/Fermentation of Jerusalem Artichokes" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (October). An abstract of the article says: "Although alcoholic fermentations of pulpy mashes of the Jerusalem artichoke do not consistently give maximum yields, an aqueous extract prepared in a diffusion battery is an excellent yeast substrate. The extract can be kept from microbial decomposition by concentrating under reduced pressure to 70 percent solids and storing under a carbon dioxide atmosphere. The carbohydrates in the syrup are stable up to 100 degrees C. at pH values between 4.8 and 9.0. No nutrients need be added to the extract, and preliminary acid hydrolysis of the carbohydrates is not necessary for successful fermentation. Various yeast strains give satisfactory alcohol yields (above 90 percent conversion) and continuous cultivation of yeasts on unhydrolyzed artichoke extract increases their ability to produce high alcohol yields from this substrate."

Fast Freight for Farmers "Fast Freight", by Col. Robert S. Henry, in the Southern Planter (October) says in part: "Of particular interest and benefit to farmers is what has taken place in the freight services. Notable among the improvements are the remarkable reductions in the running time of freight trains, which today operate on an average of more than 50 percent faster than they did in 1920. Some freights maintain an average speed as high as approximately 43 miles an hour, including time occupied at intermediate terminals and in switching en route, run virtually on what were once passenger train schedules and afford overnight service from points as far distant as 500 miles...Freight car construction has also progressed, as a result of which the average capacity per car has increased from 41 tons in 1916 to 48.8 tons last year. Better cars, together with improved methods of packing, loading and handling, have cut loss and damage to freight shipments from \$48,084,955 in 1922 to \$20,920,487 in 1936."

Bang's Disease Control "The Northeast Conference on Bang's Disease recently held at Springfield came to a general agreement on three very important points," says E. J. Perry, New Jersey Experiment Station, in Country Gentleman (October). "(1) There should be more uniform laws governing interstate shipments of cattle and greater uniformity in laboratory readings of blood samples; (2) vaccinating cows with virulent forms of virus is of doubtful value, but research work in vaccinating calves between 4 and 8 months of age with a virus of low virulence should be continued because of the promising results already achieved; (3) regardless of the program adopted, strict segregation or removal of diseased animals or suspects is necessary and must be coordinated with genuine herd sanitation. Dr. A. E. Wight, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reported that while substantial progress is being made in the Bang's disease testing program only a few of the states are now appropriating indemnity money to supplement the \$25 for grades and \$50 for purebreds allowed by the Federal Government. He estimated that 14 percent of the cattle of the United States are affected. In the East, where the cost of cows is so high, an indemnity sufficient to cover a major part of the value is really necessary to large-scale testing..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.50; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.05; Slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 93 5/8-97 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 99 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 103-110; Chi. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $71\frac{1}{4}$ - $73\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 70-72; St. Louis 78-79; No. 3, Chi. 72-77; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 30-31; Chi. 30-31; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-2191.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pound sacks in western cities; 44¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-95¢ in the East. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.25-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.03-\$1.06 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 89¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$24 in St. Louis; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Racine. New York U.S. #1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 65¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-90¢ in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 7.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.05 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 8.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y. American, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials $25\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 7

Section 1

October 11, 1937

BUMPER
COTTON
CROP

A crop of 17,573,000 bales of cotton in the United States this year, the second largest on record, was forecast Friday by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, the New York Times reported Saturday. This indicated an increase of 1,475,000 bales over the 16,090,000 predicted one month ago, based on crop conditions at Sept. 1. Not since 1926, when the yield was 17,978,000 bales, has such an enormous production yield been predicted. The average yield an acre this year was estimated at 249.3 pounds, the highest on record.

KOSHER
MEAT
STRIKE

Kosher butcher shops in all parts of New York City were jammed Saturday night with women eager to avail themselves of prices 2 to 5 cents a pound lower than they were a week ago when the Federation of Kosher Butchers called its 5,000 members out on strike in protest against the high cost of meat. The effectiveness of the stoppage in focusing public attention on the campaign for Government grading of meat was indicated in an announcement by Max Meilcher, secretary of the Department of Public Markets, that scores of consumer organizations were cooperating in a far-flung program of public education in the merits of such grading. The Times reported Monday that a city inquiry into charges by kosher butchers that meat packers are "substituting" inferior grades of meat for prime cuts at prime prices will be started by William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets. The Market Department, with the full support of Mayor LaGuardia and the advice of Department of Agriculture officials, will continue the program of public education that will point out to butchers and consumers the advantages of a compulsory city-wide system of government grading of all meats, kosher and non-kosher. (New York Times.)

FARM
TENANT
LOANS

The Farm Security Administration announced Friday opening of its farm tenancy program with distribution of \$9,500,000 under title 1 of the Bankhead farm tenant act, the United Press reported Saturday. The funds will be loaned to competent tenants, farm laborers and sharecroppers for purchase of farms. Loans will be in approximately 300 counties in the 1937-38 fiscal year. (Washington Post, Sept. 9.)

Dry Ice
Field

"The development of the world's largest dry ice field is in progress in Harding County, New Mexico," says Ice and Refrigeration (October). "Here apparently is an inexhaustible supply of the purest carbon dioxide gas ever discovered. Chemists have tested the wells and declare the gas is 99.6 to 99.9 percent pure carbon dioxide and the remainder is nitrogen... It has only been in recent years that the possibilities of dry ice have been realized and the resources of the Ute Valley tapped. In an area larger than Rhode Island or Delaware geologists have found outcroppings of the gas in canyons and ravines... At present wells producing as much as 4,000,-000 cubic feet a day have been drilled only to a depth varying from 860 to 1,706 feet... Twenty thousand feet of gas will produce one ton of ice which sells on the field for a price varying from \$35 to \$40 a ton..."

Research
Council

The October 8 issue of Science contains a summary of the activities of the National Research Council, 1936-37, by Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, chairman, and Dr. Albert L. Barrows, executive secretary. They say: "The following brief account of certain of the operations of the council during the past fiscal year is issued this fall, since the full account of the council's work in its annual report will not be available until the publication of the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences next spring," and discuss the work under the headings: fellowships, grants-in-aid, scientific aids to learning, borderland problems, international relationships, Washington Biophysical Institute, European laboratories tour, filmslide investigations, highway research, endocrinology, sex research, drug addition, patent policy and radiation research.

A Rural
Sociologist

Charles Josiah Galpin (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, retired) contributes II. Beginnings of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, A Study of the Belleville, New York, Community, as the second of a series in Rural Sociology (September) entitled "The Story of My Drift Into Rural Sociology".

Western
Stock Record

Stockmen of the West, who are now in the process of cashing in on one of the most profitable "crops" they have ever had, sent more cattle and sheep to the Denver stockyards in September than in any previous September in history, J.A. Shoemaker, president of the stockyards company, disclosed recently. More than half a million sheep and more than 65,000 cattle and calves, making a total of 4,322 carloads, were received during the month, he said. Sales of sheep were approximately double sales at any other market in the world during the month. The total number of sheep received was 527,839 as compared with 475,563 in September 1936 and 363,458 in September 1935. Total September cattle receipts were 65,904, compared with 44,528 in September 1936 and 52,733 in September 1935. (Denver Post, Oct. 1.)

Sulfanilamide in Medicine "Seldom has any new drug introduced in medical practice aroused the enthusiasm that has developed for sulfanilamide," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (October 2). "Much of this enthusiasm is warranted. The drug is truly remarkable, as indicated by startling results reported in the treatment of various infections. Indeed, its coming has stimulated research in pharmacology and biochemistry to a remarkable degree...Many months of investigations of the pharmacology, toxicology and clinical application of new preparations under carefully controlled conditions are needed to provide evidence of therapeutic value. Some of the new compounds may have a higher chemotherapeutic index than does sulfanilamide as far as mice, for instance, are concerned. Care must be taken, nevertheless, in applying to man toxicity figures based wholly on animal experiments. The Journal, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and various individual practitioners have warned against indiscriminate use of sulfanilamide...Sulfanilamide should not be administered in association with other drugs until definite information is available as to toxic effects. Thus far only the harmlessness of sodium bicarbonate in such association seems to have been established. Magnesium sulfate and some of the coal tar derivatives are conspicuously drugs which should not be administered concurrently..."

Veterinary Medicine "At the recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association Dr. E. A. Rodier of Washington related his experience in establishing a bureau of animal welfare in Kwangsi Province, China, a territory of 220,000 square miles inhabited by 13,000,000 people, 2,300,000 large animals, 10,000,000 hogs, 18,000,000 chickens and 7,000,000 ducks. One area was selected for a demonstration. About 30 percent of the 50,000 cattle and buffalo in this area were destroyed by rinderpest each year. The veterinarians were able to reduce this loss to practically nothing and to reduce other losses...Such an example gives us some idea of what the losses of our livestock industry might be if it were without the service of veterinary medicine. Thirty percent loss by rinderpest, which long ago ceased to trouble regions with veterinary service, seems almost incredible, yet it might be possible here and now in an epidemic if we were without the protection of veterinary service..."

Cow Testing Movement Hoard's Dairyman (October 10) says in part: "The Federal Government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, has seen fit to gradually enlarge its personnel and files until field representatives cover the entire country and a complete and thorough file of all records, identification, etc., makes this one of the most important divisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's dairy bureau. In the next six issues we plan to bring together the meaning of this movement to the farmer, the tester, the county agricultural agent, the agriculture teacher, agricultural college and the Bureau of Dairy Industry."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

October 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.50; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $114\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $113\frac{1}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dr.* Minneap. 92-96; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 98-111; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 101-106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 105-105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 79 $7\frac{1}{8}$ -72 $7\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68-70; St. Louis 73; No. 3, Chi. 62-65 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $28\frac{1}{2}$ -29; K.C. $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $30\frac{1}{4}$ -31; St. Louis $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $204\frac{1}{2}$ - $216\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-95¢ in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢- $62\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples 85¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢ and Baldwins 75¢ per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 27 points from the previous close to 7.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.03 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 7.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 7.74 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y. Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 8

Section 1

October 12, 1937

CARREL ON
SCIENCE

Dr. Alexis Carrel, surgeon and Nobel Prize winner, told a distinguished gathering at Dartmouth College yesterday that the only remedy for civilization was to remake man through science. He urged the establishment of "institutes of psychobiology" which would ultimately produce leaders of government and education and which would supply the information necessary for men and nations under civilized conditions. The solution of modern society's difficulties rests ultimately upon science, he asserted. Throughout the world there must be established a true science of man, based upon profound knowledge of the body and mind alike. (New York Times.)

POTATO CONTROL
FAVORED

A referendum in which farmers cast 30,618 votes overwhelmingly favored a potato acreage stabilization program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced yesterday. Provisions for acreage stabilization, it was stated, would be added to the 1938 conservation program. Unofficial reports indicated that 25,193 votes favored the program and 5,425 were against it. Officials of the AAA explained that the potato program was an effort to hold the acreage at a constant level, with the national goal of between 3,100,000 and 3,300,000 acres. (Press.)

JAPANESE
IMPORT BAN

A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says an emergency law banning the importation of nearly 700 "luxury" articles became effective yesterday upon promulgation by the Japanese Government. Vinegar, tennis racket gut, chewing gum, shoe laces, Christmas cards, harpoons, watch chains, ice cream freezers and artificial flowers are on the list. Wool clothes, coal, cigarettes, liquor, candy and confectionaries are banned. However, this does not affect imports under 50 yen. Japan will remain one of the United States' best customers because she will continue heavy purchases of American oil, cotton, steel and machinery which are exempt from the prohibition.

WHEAT, CORN
ESTIMATES

The Government's wheat and corn crop estimates were revised slightly upward yesterday, as the Department of Agriculture predicted yields per acre of all farm products harvested "will average higher than in any recent year." A 2,561,936,000-bushel corn crop was forecast and an 886,895,000-bushel wheat crop. (Washington Post.)

October 12, 1937

Wallace Under the title "A Cotton Realist," the Richmond
A Realist Times Dispatch (Oct. 4) comments editorially: "In telling
Southern farmers and agricultural leaders that the solution
of the complex cotton problem lies in a 'moderate adjustment of produc-
tion,' Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is reasserting the realistic view
in the midst of a revival of old Southern romanticism. The romantic ideas
that have surrounded the cotton crop are not by any means confined to the
South. Only recently, Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University,
was referring to the South as 'the world's natural cotton field.' To
these economic romanticists, that is still true, although since 1924, the
foreign cotton crop has fluctuated between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales.
In 1936, it reaches a new high of 18,000,000 bales. The curtailment of
cotton production in the South is not wholly responsible for the rise in
the foreign crop, however. Our own trade barriers and those of other
nations, have played an important role. Our former cotton customers will
not buy from us, if they cannot sell us their manufactured products.
Secretary Wallace is right. We must continue to stay in the world cotton
market---for all the trade will stand---but must plan the crop so that the
South can also live with agricultural respectability at home."

Cooperative In Rural Sociology (Sept.), T. Lynn Smith and Lauren C.
Butchering Post describe a cooperative country butchery as an institu-
tion among Acadians in southwest Louisiana. The article
says in part: "The working arrangement of the typical butchery is as
follows: In early spring the butcher announces that he will run the
butchery as usual again this year. The participants, his neighbors with-
in a radius of about two miles, agree to 'take' again. Agreeing to take
signifies willingness to accept weekly portions of fresh meat, and in turn
to furnish an animal to be killed. Before the season starts lots are
drawn to determine dates on which each participant shall furnish the
beef... Ordinarily 23 families or participants enter into the organization,
and 10 pounds of meat is the weekly portion each receives. For his work
the butcher receives 20 pounds, thus accounting for the entire weight of
the average beef of the section... Shortly after midnight on Saturday morn-
ing the beef brought in the preceding evening is killed. By 3:00 A.M. it
is cut up and distributed into 23 lots of 10 pounds each and the butcher's
own lot of 20 pounds. If there are more than 250 pounds, the man who
furnishes the beef takes the surplus. He also receives the hide." *

To Inspect "Next few weeks farmers in nearly every corn-growing
Hybrid section of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota will be gathered
Corn in interested groups to inspect and study fields of 'hybrid'
corn. Those fields, on the average, have yielded 20 percent
more corn to the acre than has the ordinary 'farm run' variety. These
years of drouth and doubt, 20 percent more, means much. The term 'hybrid'
means nothing more than a variety of producing plant developed by slow and
careful inbreeding of the better plants, those that are drouth resisting,
those that mature rapidly or slowly, those suited to certain types of soil
... On the Arch Hosterman farm near Brownville, Neb., 36 different varieties
of hybrid were planted last spring. Three hundred farmers from Nemaha and
surrounding counties gathered there Wednesday to study the results..."
(Omaha World Herald, October 3.)

October 12, 1937

Western Phosphate Conference A Pocatello, Idaho report by the Associated Press (Oct. 9) says in part: "Government development of Western phosphate deposits to provide low-cost fertilizers to American farmers as a soil conservation measure was proposed by Senator Pope of Idaho at a conference attended by Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho State and Federal officials. Referring to the four States as the great treasure rooms of the United States, Senator Pope said more than one-third of all the known rock phosphate, a vital element essential to both plant and animal life, is locked within the area... He said he hoped the conference would result in making phosphates available at reasonable rates in the United States and prevent their exploitation by foreign nations... The Senator endorsed distribution of phosphate fertilizers to farmers who participate in soil conservation programs, in lieu of or as part of the benefit payments."

Praises Vitamin Publication An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (Oct. 9) says in part: "A brief compendium of new information about the chemistry of the vitamins, units of measurement and tables of vitamin content of common foods has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture (Miscellaneous Publication 275). This upholds the enviable reputation of the department in the laborious task of compiling data on the composition of foods. As long ago as 1895 W. O. Atwater and his associates collected data on the composition of hundreds of American food materials. This list was revised and amplified, the latest revision appearing in 1906, and today Bulletin 28 by Atwater and Bryant is known far and wide as an authoritative catalogue of the chemical composition of foods in terms of protein, fat, total carbohydrate, fiber, ash, water and fuel value. More recent workers, particularly in the Bureau of Home Economics, have collected and tabulated data covering the proximate composition and iron content of fresh fruits and vegetables. In 1929 Sybil L. Smith in the Office of Experiment Stations published a report on the vitamins in food materials but had to list most of the data in terms of plus and minus signs. In the present publication Daniel and Munsell have been able to obtain from reports in the literature quantitative information in terms of units of vitamins per hundred grams of food... This practical handbook is indispensable for those seeking recent, authoritative information about the value of foods as sources of the vitamins."

Science Progress Original articles in Science Progress (London, Oct.) include: "Manganese and Cobalt in Plant and Animal Economy," by Ethel Browning, M.D., and "Synergism and Antagonism of Vitamins" by R. Tislowitz, M.D., of Warsaw, Poland.

Tolley on Cotton On the editorial page of the New York Times (Oct. 10) is a 3-column letter by Administrator H. R. Tolley of the AAA discussing the cotton situation, in part a reply to an earlier letter to the editor of the Times from Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-18.75; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.75; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75. Feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 111 1/8-114 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 110 1/8-113 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 97-104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68 1/8-70 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64; St. Louis 65-66; No. 3, Chi. 59-63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-27 5/8; K.C. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ -30; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 51-52; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202 $\frac{3}{4}$ -214 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-60¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.20 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia sweetpotatoes, Jersey type \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.35 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$24 bulk per ton in the East; \$16-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 65¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Delicious \$1-\$1.15 in Chicago; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 7.95 cents per pound. On October 10, 1936, the price was 11.95 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 7.96 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 8.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 9

Section 1

October 13, 1937

**LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM**

Calling Congress into special session on November 15 President Roosevelt last night listed five pieces of legislation which he described as immediately needed: legislation for the control of crop surpluses and the proper use of land; creation of seven planning regions for irrigation and flood control; authority for reorganization of the Federal Government; enactment of a minimum wages and maximum hours bill for industry, including abolition of child labor; unspecified strengthening of the Federal antitrust laws to end monopoly and free legitimate business. (Washington Post.)

**LABELING
OF FABRICS**

Unqualified endorsement of giving consumers the facts about fabrics through "fiber identification" has been expressed by retailers representing nearly \$2,000,000,000 in annual sales in replies to telegrams sent by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, that organization announced yesterday. The replies, however, buttressed the stand of the association, taken at the rayon fair trade practice hearing last Friday, that fiber identification on labels and invoices must originate with the manufacturer; that retailers must be held responsible for proper identification only in accordance with such information as may be provided them by their source of supply; and that where trade rules affecting retailers are to be promulgated, retailers must be provided with a hearing before the final promulgation of such rules. (New York Times.)

**COTTONSEED
OIL BUYING**

The Federal Government will buy cottonseed oil in an effort to lift prices received by cotton farmers. F. R. Wilcox, Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing official, yesterday announced purchases will be made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at prices to be determined later. Both crude and refined oil will be manufactured into shortening for free distribution by state agencies to relief clients. (Press.)

**NICARAGUAN
COFFEE LAWS**

A Managua cable to the New York Times says the Nicaraguan Congress passed yesterday severe laws to protect and improve the coffee crop, Nicaragua's largest export. Owners of the plantations, pickers and laborers are forbidden to damage coffee trees and must not pick coffee that is too green. Coffee institutes will be established to aid growers.

Chemical
Farming

"From time to time reports are heard in Oklahoma of the progress made in the new art of 'chemical farming,'" says the Daily Oklahoman editorially (October 1). "Developed in California, the process seems to have skipped over the dry dust-bowl region where it could be expected to do the most good and now bobs up in New York as an experimental plaything called 'tray agriculture'. On a small farm just 50 miles out of New York City, the Boyce Thompson Institute for plant research is raising tomatoes with nothing for soil but water, wood shavings and excelsior and sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and a 'tonic' composed of manganese, boron, copper, zinc and iron. Dr. Gould Harrold, conducting the experiments under supervision of Dr. John M. Arthur, biochemist, surveyed his heavy crop of luscious tomatoes recently, and expressed the belief that 'tray agriculture' may be developed as a solution to dust bowl agricultural problems..."

Popular
Alfalfa

"Farmers who produce alfalfa seed now are cashing in on the scarcity that has prevailed during the past few years," says an editorial in the Topeka Capital (October 2). "The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports a slightly larger crop than was produced last year. There was but a small carryover of old seed. Thus the market price is at the highest point in the past 18 years. A year ago alfalfa seed prices averaged around \$18.75 per 100 pounds. The prevailing price in Kansas averages about \$21, on the basis of clean seed. The 5-year average is only a little over \$11.50 per 100 pounds...The high yields of hay and seed, plus the stamina of alfalfa in dry weather, has made it an ideal forage crop for Kansas. It will be a long time before the acreage is materially reduced."

Spray Residue
in the Soil

"The relationship between spray materials and soil fertility has been almost completely neglected by both the state experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture," says L. L. Clayton, University of California, in Better Fruit (October). "Our entomologists have been interested primarily in finding materials that could be sprayed upon the trees and would result in killing the various insects and other pests. No recognition appears to have been given to the fact that almost all of the poisonous materials applied to the tree would later find their way to the soil either by immediate drip from the tree or at the time of leaf fall. The apple grower in certain districts, particularly in Washington, is now finding that he has a very serious problem of soil fertility directly accountable to the large amounts of lead arsenate in the top few inches of soil. The probabilities are that up to the present time there has been little or no direct damage to the trees themselves, since most of the residue is in the top few inches of soil. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult, until at the present time in many orchards it appears almost impossible to start leguminous cover crops which are so essential in furnishing both nitrogen and organic matter to the soil as well as aiding in water penetration and control of little leaf or rosette..."

Cheddar Cheese F. E. Hanson, Texas Experiment Station, writes in in the South National Butter and Cheese Journal (October 10) on "Longhorn" cheese. He says in part: "In 1936 research in the manufacture of a short cure cheddar cheese for the South was begun at the Texas Experiment Station. This past summer a new cheese making laboratory and larger equipment were added to the college creamery. Commercial manufacture of cheese began in July 1937. The purpose of establishing commercial manufacture was to give the students practical experience in the new industry. The labor consists entirely of students. The future prospects are good for the cheese industry in the state. Even though the per capita consumption is very low in the state, cheese must be imported to supply the demand."

Basin Lister "Agricultural machinery designers might well have Saves Moisture borrowed from the perennial 'rain makers' the idea used in developing a 'rain saving' implement which has been introduced the past two seasons in the Dakotas," says the Dakota Farmer (October 9). "In the Great Plains farming belt it is called variously the 'damming' or 'basin' lister... It enables the farmer to store his moisture when it comes, against the day when his crops go into the ground and need it... It also serves another related purpose, that of wind erosion control, by leaving the soil surface ridged and cloddy and more highly resistant to wind blowing... Measurements have indicated the effectiveness of the basin or damming lister for storing soil moisture. Some North Dakota fields basin listed last fall showed moisture to a depth of 40 to 50 inches this spring, compared to only 4 to 12 inches on adjacent, untreated land. W. R. Watkins, of Sturgis, basin listed his summer fallow strips on the contour this season and reported nearly 100 percent success in holding all of the rainfall ranging up to 3 inches in torrential downpours."

California Citrus Crop Despite the severe cold spell last winter, says a Los Angeles press report, the Southern California citrus crop is expected to show financial returns far in excess of previous year averages. Returns from all citrus fruits handled by the California Fruit Growers Exchange may, it is estimated, exceed those of 1936 by as much as \$5,000,000, with \$4,500,000 set as a minimum. Reports from many sections indicate that trees inadequately protected by heaters, or left to survive by themselves, came through for the most part with surprising vigor.

Federal Personnel A decrease of 933 employees in the executive branch of the government during August was listed in statistics released recently by the Civil Service Commission. The report stated there were 848,243 employees in this branch of the government at the end of August 1937. There was an increase of 483 in employment in the District of Columbia and a decrease of 1,416 outside the District, bringing the total number of employees in the District to 111,770 and the total outside the District to 736,473 government workers. The Department of Agriculture listed a decrease of 3,846 employees, principally parttime season^a employees hired in the AAA, Forest Service, Resettlement and Soil Conservation Service. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-18.75; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No quotations on account of holiday (Columbus Day)

Cotton: No quotations on account of holiday (Columbus Day)

Butter and Eggs: No quotations on account of holiday (Columbus Day)

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.10-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 45¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 82¢-\$1.03 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in the East; sacked per ton \$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per barrel in Pittsburgh; \$1.15-\$1.30 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Michigan Delicious apples, No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1-\$1.15; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-90¢ per bushel basket in Chicago. F.o.b. sales of Delicious 95¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 70¢-75¢ at Rochester.

(Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 10

Section 1

October 14, 1937

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY The chemist, if he expects to have industry accept the results of his research and put new products into the modern competitive field, must "give more for less", according to Lammet duPont, president of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc. Speaking last night at the Franklin Institute at the opening of an industrial chemistry exhibit, Mr. duPont said that modern chemistry was "a science dedicated to change," but he declared that industries did not adopt new materials or new methods, "at the cost of scrapping old ones" merely because they were new. "The new must be better than the old to justify itself in competition..." (New York Times.)

TRADE PACTS BENEFIT PORTS G. H. Pouder, chairman of the committee on foreign trade, reported to the American Association of Port Authorities yesterday that United States ports are benefiting from the Federal Government's reciprocal trade agreements program. Pouder said the committee found the agreements were stimulating export trade from the ports as well as import traffic and maritime services. Employment also was benefited, he said. The committee report said that foreign trade zones in the United States are still in the experimental stage and pointed out that the New York experiment of less than a year has not furnished a basis to determine feasibility of the operation. (Baltimore Sun.)

FOOD CHAINS CONVENTION The National Association of Food Chains, ending its fourth annual convention yesterday, went on record as favoring an intensive drive to acquaint the consuming public with the economies in operation that have been achieved by this group in the field of mass distribution. Representatives of women's and farmers' organizations pointed to the remarkable progress which had been effected in the past year in moving great agricultural surpluses into consumption. Various drives, such as those undertaken for increased distribution of lamb, beef, apples and fresh and canned grapefruit, had resulted in the clearing up of uncomfortable crop surpluses which had been sold to the consuming public at low prices with resulting benefits to both farmers and consumers. (Press.)

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION Senator Byrnes said yesterday that a bill for reorganizing the executive branch of the government was ready for introduction on the opening day of the special session, November 15. There may be some doubt that agricultural and other special legislation mentioned (by the President) will be ready for action," said Byrnes, who is chairman of a special committee on reorganization, "but the reorganization bill will be ready and will be the first to be taken up." (A.P.)

Hopper Control Meeting recently in Sioux Falls, S.D., entomologists Recommended from 13 states recommended that a permanent grasshopper control committee be established with representation from all states west of and including Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Through this committee the various states would co-operate in making pest surveys and planning control campaigns in regard to grasshoppers, crickets and other insect pests, and work together on matters requiring federal action. The conference emphasized that grasshopper control must be regarded as a permanent factor in agriculture, especially in the Great Plains area and that annual surveys of both adult grasshoppers and egg deposits should be made. The committee recommended that grasshopper control information be furnished all agricultural agencies in direct contact with farmers, such as the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment workers and others. (Grain & Feed Review, October.)

Silver as Bactericidal Agent American City (October) in an abstract of a paper at the American Public Health Association meeting, by James Gibbard, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, says in part: "Silver nitrate, silver oxide and electrically dispersed colloidal silver when diluted on the basis of silver concentration, all possess a similar bactericidal or oligodynamic activity. The bactericidal activity of silver nitrate or of silver oxide is markedly reduced by the presence of proteins or glucose. Grape juice purported to have been commercially treated by a silver process did not show significant amounts of silver either spectrographically or bacteriologically. Silver in certain normal food materials has been estimated by spectrographic analysis and in the substances examined was not found to be present in significant proportions. It is recommended that the use of silver as a preserving agent in foods, or as a method of treating polluted water, be carefully considered by public health officials."

Taxes on Food A loaf of bread is subject to 53 taxes, and a quart of milk to 57 taxes, grocery manufacturers and distributors were told this week at their annual convention.

Quoting figures gathered by the Pennsylvania Economy League, Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said grocery manufacturers pay at least 100 different taxes to federal, state and local governments. A plea for producer-distributor cooperation as a solution for the surplus food problem was made by Assistant Administrator Jesse W. Tapp, of the AAA. "The welfare of both grower and distributor can be served best by developing new consumer outlets," he said. "The dietary shifts of the past few years illustrate the way in which new markets can be developed for products." He referred to the public's increasing taste for lettuce and citrus fruits as an example of shifting food tastes. Executive Vice President Hector Lazo, of the Cooperative Food Distributors of America, proposed the formation of a national business league in order to "reestablish a proper balance between bargaining power of labor, business and the government." (Washington Post.)

By-Products of Sugar Facts About Sugar (October) in an editorial on sugar by-products, says: "...A great revival of interest is taking place in the application of chemical methods to the conversion of sugar juices, cane fibers, and blackstrap to the provision of profitable industrial products. September Facts About Sugar contained an article telling of the interest which the Japanese government is displaying in the use of bagasse for the production of cellulose and the wide range of commodities derived from it. In Hawaii, it is announced that the plant devoted to the manufacture of wall board from bagasse is to be enlarged to meet a rising demand. In the United States new uses have been found for the building material celotex. An entirely separate line of study has opened the way for the production of valuable chemical and other products from blackstrap, as described in a series of articles published during the past year by this magazine. The manufacture of plastics is another line of activity that may find the sugar industry a valuable source of raw material."

Jobs for Beavers "Units in charge of water conservation projects in southern Idaho have engaged the services of one of the greatest engineers of all times to help them with their work--the beaver," says Field & Stream (November). "The workers are being drawn from a surplus supply of beaver in the northern counties, where their population is estimated at 10,000. It is planned to trap about 500 of the industrious animals for duty downstate...The beaver has staged a remarkable comeback in states where he has been granted complete protection for the past decade or more. In some areas his numbers have increased so rapidly that regulated trapping is again permissible. In others, where he still enjoys complete immunity, it is being found necessary to live trap him for transfer to more suitable sections. Much of this transfer work has been done with foresight, with the result that beaver dams today are regulating streams which heretofore ran wild with every shower, creating serious problems in pollution and soil erosion. And the work isn't costing a nickel."

Production Credit Loans Although the last year was one of many "bad spots" in northeastern agriculture, the 35 production credit associations in the Springfield district made loans of more than \$12,244,000 to more than 10,000 farmers in the first months of the year, compared to \$10,729,000 in the corresponding period of 1936, H.B. Munger, president, told a conference of officials from twelve credit districts at the Farm Credit Administration recently. "The job of the production credit associations is to soundly finance capable farmers in bad years as well as good; and this year's experience has proved to many northeastern farmers the real value of having their own source of co-operative credit," he said. (Press.)

August Trade Foreign trade of the United States in August showed sharp gains over the same month in 1936, says the Department of Commerce's monthly survey. The value of exports, including re-exports, by grand divisions, was \$277,695,000 in August of this year, compared to \$178,975,000 in August 1936. General imports were valued at \$245,707,000 last August, against \$193,073,000 for the corresponding month last year. (Press.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Vol. LXVII, No. 11

Section 1

October 15, 1937

CROP CONTROL BILL OUTLINED Speaking before a group of farmers in Texas yesterday, Representative Jones outlined the crop control measure which he said his committee would present to the House, says a Washington report in the New York Times. Among its basic provisions he listed the continuation and simplification of the present soil conservation; the objective of a fair division of the national income for the farmer; the ever-normal granary through a storage warehouse program and commodity loans; local administration wherever possible; and a search for new markets. Mr. Jones did not emphasize the methods whereby he would insure crop control, although it is known that he is still committed to the voluntary method, financed by processing taxes. He has already suggested that the processing of cotton be taxed at 2 cents a pound and some of the heavier grains at 10 cents a bushel.

COTTON EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION Government agencies reported yesterday that both domestic consumption and exports of cotton the first two months of the current season were larger than the August-September totals last year. Commerce Department figures showed, however, that domestic consumption declined from August to September while foreign purchases increased. The Census Bureau reported domestic mills used 1,206,217 bales of lint cotton during the 2-month period this year compared with 1,204,781 bales last season. Exports of 837,859 bales during August and September were about 86,000 bales larger than the same period last season. Government trade experts valued the exports at \$53,762,000 compared with \$49,852,000 last season. (A.P.)

FARM LAND BANK DEBTS Farmers are paying their land bank debts at such a brisk rate that the Farm Credit Administration will call and retire \$71,911,540 of federal land bank bond issues which are callable on November 1, W. I. Myers, Governor, announced yesterday. No offering of refunding bonds will be made, he added. Plans have been completed, Mr. Myers said, for retiring the issues callable on November 1 from cash on hand and the proceeds of short-term loans with the expectation that the loans will be repaid during coming months from the heavy liquidation of land bank loans. (Press.)

SHOE TARIFF Secretary Hull denied to J. Kennard Johnson, manager of the Binghamton (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce, in a letter made public yesterday, that so low a tariff on shoes was to be agreed upon in the projected reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia that American producers would be injured. (New York Times.)

Heteroauxin
for Plant
Growth

Sydney S. Greenfield, Laboratory of Plant Physiology, Columbia University, writes in the American Journal of Botany (October) on "Responses of Stock Seedlings to Heteroauxin Applied to the Soil". He says in summary:

"Groups of stock seedlings (*Matthiola incana*) were treated with various concentrations of heteroauxin by the application of aqueous solutions to the soil. The lowest concentrations produced no observable effect. A second range accelerated the growth rate. The next higher range did not affect the linear growth rate, but produced bud inhibition, and thickening and whitening of the stems, which also appeared in the last, toxic range. In the latter, inhibition of growth and epinastic curling of the cotyledons also occurred. A hypothesis is offered to explain the ability of heteroauxin to stimulate the growth of certain plants whereas it fails to stimulate others."

Sea Island
Cotton

Florida and Georgia farmers planted 20,000 acres in Sea Island cotton this year, but the Bureau of Plant

Industry is still unwilling to say whether production of the long-staple variety is due for a sustained revival, says an Associated Press report. "It will take two or three years yet to find out whether they will be able to make a go of it," said C. B. Doyle, who returned recently after an inspection of the Sea Island area. Florida, he said, is giving the Sea Island variety the best chance it has had for a comeback since the boll weevil killed out the strain in the early 1920's. The state has made a "systematic approach", he said, citing a law enacted by the 1937 legislature permitting counties by referendum to restrict cotton production to Sea Island. Mixing it with upland varieties, Doyle said, is one of the greatest dangers. The state agriculture department, he said, is taking every precaution against permitting a recurrence of the boll weevil, using a program of education for the growers. The Works Progress Administration spent \$25,000 for weevil poison which was distributed among the producers.

Sugar Cane
Chromosomes

H.M.L., in the International Sugar Journal (October, London) says: "In our August number it was pointed out that the study of the inheritance of unit characters in the sugar cane was complex since the plant is polyploid. The present status of knowledge with reference to the chromosomes of the sugar cane has recently been reviewed by E. W. Brandes and G. B. Sartoris (1936 U.S.D.A. Yearbook) and this account is based on this review." In the concluding paragraph he says: "This summary of the present knowledge relative to the chromosomes of the sugar cane indicates both the limits to the use of, and the dangers of relying on, purely morphological considerations for the determination of ancestry, the objective of all classifications of plants. On the practical side it indicates rather a potential than a real present value. The studies described throw light on the use of Kassoor in Java and *S. spontaneum* in India as starting points for vast improvements in the cane plant and also on the inner meaning of the process of nobilization, but they will have to be carried much further if they are to form a certain guide to the breeder and enable him to short circuit empiricism in his investigations..."

Paying Farm Mortgages "Under a provision of the recently enacted farm credit act of 1937, farmers who have land bank loans may make advance payments on their loans and obtain interest on the money thus deposited for future installments," says the Indiana Farmer's Guide editorially (October 9). "This is intended as service to help farmers keep their loans current and cut out a lot of worry. The land banks have been accepting advance payments on loans, even urging farmers to make advance payments as means of getting out of debt, but heretofore the banks have not had the authority to accept money from borrowers and hold it to be applied to their loans at the direction of the borrower. It should be pointed out that this ^{does} not make banks of deposit of the federal land banks nor does it make them savings banks. Interest will be paid on these advance payments and the money received by the bank can be used only for the payment of installments on loans..."

Protein Molecules New methods of studying the protein molecule have opened up new means for the preparation of more powerful serums for disease and also promise to provide medical science with new methods for diagnosis, it was stated recently by Prof. The Svedberg, Nobel Prize winning chemist of the University of Upsala, Sweden. Dr. Svedberg described for the first time the development of a revolutionary type of the "electrophoresis tube", developed in his laboratory by Dr. Arne Tiselius. With this new apparatus, together with a new technique, it has become possible to separate mixtures of living molecules that could not be separated before. One of the most significant results so far achieved by this new tool of science, Dr. Svedberg revealed, is the separation of serum globulin into three distinct components, alpha, beta and gamma globulin respectively. The serum globulin is the carrier of antibodies which give man immunity to disease. The discovery of the three types has led to findings which indicate that it is the gamma globulin which carries the immunity agent. (New York Times.)

False Packs of Cotton George Wolf, author of "False Pack Hits U.S. Cotton" in American Cotton Grower (October) says: "...The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, hearing that the appearance of false packed bales was tending to undermine the confidence of spinners in the integrity of producers, ginners and other handlers of American cotton, sent Fred Taylor of the bureau's foreign staff to Europe to investigate. Besides cotton of a lower grade sandwiched in between more desirable fiber, he found that many extraneous objects find their way into bales, either by accident or design. His gallery of exhibits include, trash, sand, rags, a felt hat, an iron bar, pieces of gin machinery, a scale of weight and a large rock. In one bale nearly 200 pounds of sand was found. In others oil stains and other defects rendered the cotton unfit for spinning. One of the principal difficulties in the way of putting to an end the careless and fraudulent practices which are doing so much to hurt American cotton in foreign markets is the impossibility of tracing false packed or carelessly ginned and packed bales back to their source..." Stating that the B.A.E. has developed a tag "which will be used experimentally by a limited number of gins this season," he says: "This device consists of a tag head stamped from sheet steel, coated with cadmium, attached to an 11-gauge galvanized steel anchoring wire, 28 inches in length."

Section 5
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-19.25; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $113\frac{1}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 91-95; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 97-110; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 100- $104\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $104\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69 $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $71\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{1}{3}$ - $64\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 67; No. 3 Chi. $62\frac{1}{4}$ - $64\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $28\frac{5}{8}$ - $28\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 29- $30\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); Chi. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 31; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-218.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 95¢-\$1.20 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets; 50¢-56¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢- $67\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.03 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-75¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 8.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.16 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 8.25 and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 8.33 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of no. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 12

Section 1

October 18, 1937

AAA POTATO PROGRAM

The AAA Friday instituted a program designed to remove approximately 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes from commercial channels. Interstate regulation of low-grade potatoes grown in eight western and midwestern states will become effective tomorrow. Diversion of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2 or better into manufacture of starch and flour will be encouraged through payment of benefits. Feeding of low-grade potatoes other than culls to livestock will be rewarded with other benefit payments. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will expand its program to relieve distress in local markets by buying potatoes for relief distribution, by purchasing potato starch and flour as well. (Baltimore Sun.)

HAZARDS OF AGRICULTURE

The 5-day National Safety Congress ended Friday with sessions which stressed agricultural safety and methods of training tomorrow's automobile drivers to be better than today's, says a Kansas City report in the New York Times. Farm safety is the least organized in America, several speakers told the congress. "With a toll of about 109,000 accidents annually, agriculture is the nation's most hazardous; albeit its oldest industry," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. "There were about 4,580 fatal farm accidents last year. Of all the accidents farm machinery was responsible for 38 percent, livestock for 22 percent. Falls account for 15 percent."

COTTON FOR BALE COVERS

Cooperation by cotton mills with the Department of Agriculture in experiments in the use of cotton fabric for cotton bale covering was urged by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, in a letter to mills made public Friday. The cooperation required consists of payment for the 7 1/2 pounds extra weight a bale which will result from the 4 1/2 pounds of cotton covering as compared with the standard tare of 12 pounds in the case of jute covering now generally in use. Adoption of cotton fabric bale covering as standard is dependent, Dr. Murchison pointed out, on establishment of raw cotton trading on a net weight basis, rather than the prevailing gross weight basis. (New York Times.)

FARM WAGES

While farm wages have increased about 50 percent in the last five years in relation to farm prices, farm income and city wages, they are now about 20 percent less than in the pre-depression years, according to L. H. Bean, writing in the current issue of the Agricultural Situation, published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (New York Times.)

High Test Fertilizers Chemical Industries (October) comments editorially on justifying the higher cost, but better results, of high test fertilizer, and says in part: "The old problem is still with us and the fertilizer consumption by grades reported for Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas for the current season confirms this strikingly. Taking the perfectly comparable formulas of 4-8-4, 6-12-6 and 10-20-10, consumption respectively in these three states was 59,336.96, 4,282.65 and 296 tons. Superphosphate sales show the same rapidly declining demand for the higher test materials. In the three states there was sold of 18 percent a total of 9,798.45 tons; of 20 percent, 4,465.67; of 32 percent, 525; of 45 percent, 59.75 tons. These sales of superphosphate deserve the thoughtful study of the T.V.A. They disprove the insinuation that the American fertilizer industry has not provided high test superphosphate in adequate quantities for farm consumption."

Louisiana Sugar Crop A Baton Rouge report by the Associated Press says that sharpening of cane knives was under way in preparation for the harvest of the greatest crop of sugar cane Louisiana ever produced. Agricultural experts predicted a crop of more than 5,000,000 tons of cane. W. G. Taggart, sugar expert at Louisiana State University, estimated it would produce between 420,000 and 430,000 tons of cane sugar for the nation's sugar bowls. Louisiana's \$100,000,000 sugar industry is experiencing a sensational revival. Government aid in developing new disease-resisting varieties of seed, along with the economic recovery, are the reasons the state's agriculturists give for the phenomenon. (New Orleans Times Picayune.)

Frozen Poultry Storage "In the use of community cold-storage lockers for frozen meats, 'freezer burns' due to evaporation have been the cause of some trouble and disappointment," says J. R. Redditt in Country Gentleman (October). "...A practical means of preventing much of this trouble with poultry at the University of Nebraska poultry farm was found in the use of cellophane bags. Birds for storage are completely dressed and drawn as for roasting--with neck, liver and cleaned gizzard inside--cooled, and then put into the cellophane bags which are securely tied. After being frozen in the bags, the latter may be packed in corrugated paper boxes or tin cans to prevent further evaporation...Five-pound size bags have been used; they will hold dressed birds weighing as much as 4 1/2 pounds. They cost about 2 cents each, depending on the quantity secured..."

Florida Orange Crop The Crop Reporting Board placed Florida's orange crop recently at 24,000,000 boxes, the largest ever recorded, says a Washington report by the Associated Press. This forecast exceeds last year's record crop by 1,500,000 boxes. The total California production was not included in the predictions, but last year's crop was 30,063,000 boxes. The board predicted the season's grapefruit production in all states would be 25,-455,000 boxes, second only to last year's record crop of 30,281,000.

Electric Farm Certificates "Electro-development farm certificates are being awarded to farm families which have installed adequate electrical equipment, under a plan sponsored by the agricultural extension services of the University of Tennessee, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi State College, University of Georgia, and the Tennessee Valley Authority," says Rural Electrification News (October). "The selection of electro-development farms is not based on the amount of high-priced equipment a farmer has installed but on the merits of the equipment as applied to the type of farm. It is especially desirable that the equipment be practical... The county agent may request that the farms be open for inspection and demonstration on certain occasions at the convenience of the farm family. To be eligible for an electro-development farm certificate, each farm must give reasonable attention to those practices of good farm management and good home management which are recognized in the area and are consistent with the type of farming practiced... The extension services will see that special meters are installed so farmers may know the costs of operating the different pieces of electrical equipment. Both owner operated and tenant farms are eligible for the certificates. The county extension service arranges for inspections by a rural electrification committee which determines whether farms conform to the required standards."

Bee Brood Diseases Nature (London, October 2) in an item on bee disease investigations at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, says in part: "Dr. Tarr has shown that European and American foul brood are two distinct diseases caused by different organisms. He has confirmed that American foul brood is due to a bacterium, *Bacillus larvac*, and that its incidence is independent of the strength of the colony. European foul brood, on the other hand, is a disease of weak stocks and is probably caused by *Bacillus pluton*, in association with other organisms. He has also shown that a third condition known as 'addled brood' is very prevalent in Britain."

Microbes in Paper "Because pulp, the intermediate product in the manufacture of paper, makes a desirable environment for the growth of microorganisms, a wide variety of these are to be found in the products of the paper mills," says D.H.K. In Scientific American (October). "These not only affect the quality of the paper produced but in some cases may even remain in the finished product or leave undesirable flavors and odors in it. By recognizing this fact, paper makers are able not only to improve their product, but at the same time to provide material for food containers which is sterile and odorless. Chlorine and copper sulphate used with discretion are the most effective germicides for the purpose."

Germany Buys U.S. Cotton Taking advantage of the drop in United States cotton prices, due to the large crop, Germany is increasing her purchases to the limit of her capacity to pay in cash, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Purchases of United States cotton amounted to 92,128 bales between August 1 and September 13, which is more than half the total German cotton purchases in that period, amounting to 172,226 bales.

Section 2
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 15 - Livestock at Chicago, (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-19.25; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 116-119; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 115-118; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 93-97; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 99-114; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 101 3/4-106 1/2; Chi. 104 1/2-108 3/4; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 105-105 1/2; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland, 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71 3/8-73 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 62-64 1/4; St. Louis 64; No. 3 Chi. 61 3/4-64 3/4; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 5/8-29 1/8; K. C. 29 1/2-30 3/4; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208 1/2-220 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 95¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets; 52 1/2¢-61¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey Cobblers 75¢-\$1 in the East. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 62 1/2¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.35 in city markets; 90¢ \$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.37 1/2-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee bushel hampers Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk ton in the East; sacked per ton \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U. S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1-\$1.50; Wealthys 65¢-85¢ and Baldwins 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 8.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.21 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.26 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 34 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 1/2-21 cents; 5. Laisies, 19 3/4-20 1/4 cents; Y. Americas, 19 3/4-20 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urn Barry Company quotations) Specials, 26 1/2-30 cents; Standards, 26 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by RAE.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 13

Section 1

October 19, 1937

**FPC ORDER ON
UTILITY ASSETS** In an unprecedented order, the Federal Power Commission last night decreed that all public utility companies in the country retain in their own custody, pending further orders, "all bonds, stocks, notes and other securities of every description forming part of their assets." The order, virtually impounding all such assets of utilities, it was learned, was made effective immediately, in order to forestall holding companies reported to have directed operating units under their control to transfer parts of their assets to depositories in New York where, in the language of the commission, "they may be hypothecated or otherwise put beyond control" of the utilities. (Washington Post.)

**AMA WARNS OF
SULFANILAMIDE** The American Medical Association warned yesterday of a drug preparation which, the association said, apparently caused nine deaths in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and which had been widely distributed elsewhere. Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, gave out "for the protection of the public" an editorial to be published in the Journal, attributing the deaths to an elixir of sulfanilamide. Dr. Fishbein said the preparation in question was only recently placed on the market by one firm and that 375 shipments had been made to drug stores throughout the country. These shipments, he said, were being recalled. (A.P.)

**COMMERCE DEPT.
RADIO TALKS** The Department of Commerce will begin this afternoon a new series of radio broadcasts in which once each week some leading American business man will "discuss some topic of timely interest pertaining to current economic and social problems." The speakers, the first of whom will be W. Averell Harriman, chairman of the Department's Business Advisory Council and chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, will be unfettered as to what they say, according to a Commerce Department spokesman, except that they must not present a "blurb" for the industry with which they are connected. The programs will be on nation-wide facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System each Tuesday afternoon from 4:30 to 5. (Press.)

NEWSPRINT PRICE The Newsprint Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in a bulletin sent out yesterday, notified the association's members that the Great Northern Paper Company, leading manufacturer in the United States, announced an increase of \$5.50 a ton for the first six months and of \$7.50 a ton for the last six months of 1938, over 1937 prices. (Press.)

Can Increase J. C. Hening, New York (Geneva) Experiment Station, Cream Thickness reports in Farm Research (October 1) that "experiments applicable to plant practice showed that when pasteurized cream at 40 degrees F. was warmed to 80 to 84 degrees F. in an internal tubular heater in 3 to 10 minutes and was then cooled to 48 degrees to 40 degrees F. in an internal tubular cooler in the same period of time in which it was warmed, very desirable increases in the thickness of the cream could be obtained. The time and temperature of warming and cooling were the principal factors controlling the increased thickness of the cream. Thus a 10-minute warming period and a 10-minute cooling period would give a greater increase in the thickness of the cream than 3-minute warming and cooling periods. Since the development of this method, a number of special vats have been put on the market to heat-treat pasteurized cream in order to increase its viscosity..."

Grading Farm The Progressive Farmer (October) says editorially: Products "If Southern agriculture is to prosper we must grade and standardize what we have to sell. We must know its real market value by grade and demand its worth. Take tobacco grading, for example, discussed by Mr. Gage last month. Heretofore the average producer has not known just what grade he had nor what that grade was bringing on the markets. Now tobacco growers have this sort of government service on many markets, Wendell being the latest to inaugurate it. Both cotton growers and tobacco growers should keep fighting till they get such official grading on all markets... 'Hog-round' buying of all cotton on a 7/8-inch middling basis held back the quality of Southern cotton for two generations, until cooperative marketing associations popularized selling by grade and staple."

Training for "Rural health will be benefited in years to come" Rural Doctors because of a \$300,000 gift for a medical center to train rural doctors at a new Boston diagnostic hospital, thanks to a gift from William Bingham, Bethel, Maine, which supplements his earlier gift of \$400,000," says Farm Journal (October). "Country doctors from all over New England will be sent to the hospital for periods of free post graduate training; exchange physicians will take care of their patients. Without a doctor since the army claimed their physician last winter, the town of Petersham, Mass., with 600 people, has voted \$1,200 a year for a doctor to come and live in a rent-free house. For that salary he would serve as school doctor and keep whatever he makes on the side."

Artificial "On La Merced Estancia, near Buenos Aires, Argentina, are a half dozen Shorthorn calves; the sire of these calves is a bull at the National Agricultural Research Center (of the Department) at Washington, D.C.," says Country Home (October). "Their mothers are among the best brood cows at La Merced, 8,000 miles away. The spermatozoa from the bull were shipped in a capsule, carefully placed in a specially made vacuum bottle. The shipment of seminal fluid left Beltsville on September 19, 1936, caught the South American plane and arrived at La Merced ranch house on September 25. Seven cows were artificially impregnated..."

N.Y. Farm Family

Howard W. Beers, Rutgers University, contributes the leading article to American Sociological Review (October), "A Portrait of the Farm Family in Central New York State." Today's farm family in Central New York, he says in the concluding paragraphs, "is smaller than the pioneer family, yet it is still among our chief sources of population increase. The rural social organization of the area is no longer familialistic, but it is at least 'semi-familistic'. The roles of parent and child are less fixed in the mores. There is a definite heritage of paternal dominance, but the outlines of the heritage become progressively more dim. Obedience and subjection of children stand forth still as parental goals but with less and less filial recognition. Specialization and education have affected the division of labor, but shared work and shared leisure are still formative of the family pattern. Propinquity continues to foster solidarity, resisting and centrifugal effects of urbanization. There has been definite democratization in the changes of role and status. That is evidenced particularly in the joint executive function of mother and father. The rate at which this change occurs accelerates with the advance of business efficiency and industrialization in agriculture. Both rate and direction of future change in the farm family pattern are, therefore, quite as likely to depend upon larger economic and social influences affecting agriculture as upon the dictation of tradition. It is significant that the family pattern of these farm folk is so widely valued today. As an accepted design for living, it is a stated or implied goal of these current governmental efforts at agricultural adjustment which propose to make the family farm more general and more secure."

Farm Journal

A new agricultural publication, of which the October issue is Volume I, No. 2, is the Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. In this issue are: How Farm Management Benefits the Non-Resident Landowner; Good Five Cent Farm Plats; Farm Mortgage Investments of Insurance Companies; Value of Farm Management Service to the Tenant; Valuation of Farms; and What Farm Management Can Contribute to the Solution of the Problems of Farm Tenancy.

Concrete Curing

"Proper curing is as fundamental to good concrete construction as is the choice of the right water-cement ratio," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (October 14). "This fact, established qualitatively by many investigators, is given a quantitative basis by results of an extensive series of tests at Iowa State College which climaxed over a decade of research and study on curing carried out by Prof. H. J. Gilkey, who presents his data in this issue (The Moist Curing of Concrete). "The results have not yet been reduced to design recommendations but it is important to note that specimens tested dry are about 30 percent stronger than wet tested specimens. This is an advantage on the side of safety, since design strengths are usually based on wet test values. On the other hand, the results indicate that saturation of a dry specimen quickly reduces its strength by as much as 20 percent...Evaluation of all the test results in terms of their significance to concrete designers and users is a job requiring wide collaboration. It is hoped that their publication will foster that undertaking."

Section 3,
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-19.50; cows good and choice 6.50-8.50; heifers 500-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.60; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 115 3/8-118 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 114 3/8-117 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 91 7/8-95 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 97 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 3/4; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 103; No. 1W.Wh. Portland 89; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71-73; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62; St. Louis 66; No. 3, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-29 5/8; K.C. 30-31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31-32 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-219.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets; 60¢-68¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 95¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. New York, U.S. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; Wealthys 90¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1-\$1.50. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 and Delicious 75¢-\$1 in Chicago; Delicious 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 8.25 cents. On the same day last year the price was 12.12 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 8.27 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urn Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 26 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 14

Section 1

October 20, 1937

F.D.A. SEIZES SULFANILAMIDE W. G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, appealed for an adequate food and drug law yesterday as he assigned his entire force to the job of tracing and seizing shipments of an elixir of sulfanilamide which is being examined in connection with fourteen recent deaths in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and East St. Louis, Illinois. The medicine is believed to consist of an elixir in which sulfanilamide--a new and powerful drug which has been found of great value in treating certain infections--was dissolved in another compound known as diethylene glycol. Because of the limitations of the present federal law, Mr. Campbell pointed out, his agency was compelled to proceed against the Tennessee manufacturer of the preparation on the technical ground that he had misbranded his product. (Baltimore Sun.)

RAILROAD RATE INCREASE The Interstate Commerce Commission permitted western and southern railroads yesterday to increase their first class, or Pullman, passenger fares from 2 to 2 1/4 cents a mile. The roads in those territories filed increased tariffs 30 days ago. In the absence of protests the increases automatically became effective. At the same time western roads extended the time limitation on round-trip tickets from 10 to 30 days, while southern carriers retained their 18-day limitation. (A.P.)

GUMWOOD FOR NEWSPRINT Dr. Charles Herty announced yesterday perfection of a process for manufacture of newsprint from the black gumwood tree found in Atlantic and Gulf Coast river swamps. He described it as "the most important development from our laboratory since the day we made our commercial experimental run (with pine pulp) at Thorold, Canada, about four years ago." To the South, he added, it means addition of "40 percent more to the already vast resources for the manufacture of paper, particularly newsprint." (A.P.)

CANADIAN TOBACCO A new record for the tobacco crop of Canada is anticipated this year. A preliminary estimate, made for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, places the yield this year at about 56,000,000 pounds, says the Canadian Pacific System. The previous peak of production for tobacco leaf in the Dominion was set up in 1935 at 54,473,000 pounds. (Press.)

Farm Forestry Education R. H. Westveld, University of Missouri, writing in the Journal of Forestry (October) on "Farm Forestry Education in the Agricultural Curriculum", says in part: "Fourteen departments or schools offering professional training in forestry are located in institutions having agricultural colleges. Although these schools are admirably equipped to provide courses in farm forestry, six of them do not offer a course and few of them have been successful in getting farm forestry in the curriculum as a requirement for graduation in agriculture. In isolated cases farm forestry is required in certain agricultural curricula. In two schools farm forestry is a required course for students taking the curriculum for teachers of vocational agriculture. In a single case farm forestry is required of students in landscape architecture. Only in one school is farm forestry required of all agricultural students. A few agricultural colleges list farm forestry or general forestry as a suggested elective...With the professional forestry schools in institutions having agricultural colleges making little progress in farm forestry education, it is surprising that other agricultural colleges have attempted instruction in farm forestry. Yet there are a number that have...Foresters have done a good job of developing forestry on the National Forests and they are making substantial progress in developing state and industrial forestry. Let us recognize in farm forestry an equally challenging and difficult venture."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, associate refuge manager, \$3,200, assistant refuge manager, \$2,600, Bureau of Biological Survey; assembled, junior refuge manager, \$2,000, Bureau of Biological Survey; unassembled, assistant in home economics education, \$2,600, Bureau of Home Economics. Applications to be on file not later than (a) November 15, if received from states other than those in b; (b) November 18, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Hunting on Farms In "Hunters, Welcome!" by George Kent, in Country Home (October) he says: "In Wood County, Ohio...where 95 percent of the total area is working farm land, the owners have solved the annual hunting season dilemma by meeting the invasion of leather coats halfway. Each year, farm boundaries in Wood County disappear for the nine days of the hunting season. The county, except for one township and here and there a non-participating farmer, becomes one great game farm on which men of good character, okayed by township authorities, may shoot what the law allows. For this privilege the hunters pay anywhere from \$2 to \$3 each. The money finances the planned management upon which a big game surplus depends. A system of refuges and winter feeding, together with other management measures, produces a huge surplus of pheasants, Hungarian partridges and rabbits... Several thousand non-resident hunters in 1936 paid in \$2 to \$3 each, or from \$500 to \$1,000 per township in fees. This money defrayed the cost of policing the county against vandals and game-law violators. It paid for the feeding of birds..."

Eastman on Freight Rates A revamped railroad freight rate structure, constructed principally on the basis of the cost of service, was advocated recently by Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and former federal coordinator of transportation, says a report from the Wall Street Journal Chicago bureau. In his most important public utterance since expiration of the coordinator's office early last year, Mr. Eastman also criticized sharply failure of the railroads to effect economical coordinations and advocated the establishment of a permanent federal agency, similar to the coordinator and cloaked with the necessary authority to bring about such economies. Following closely similar remarks made recently by ICC Chairman Carroll Mifler regarding cost information as a factor in rate making, Mr. Eastman's suggestions take on added significance in view of the current agitation for rate increases.

Western Rural Power Lines "Far western utilities are going in strong for rural electrification, opening new territories for themselves and for manufacturers of home appliances and electric farm equipment," says Business Week (October 16). "During 1938 they will tap a potential market of \$11,000,000 by building 2,500 miles of lines to serve 22,000 farms in 11 states with expenditures close to \$8,000,000. A survey by Electrical West shows that since 1936, 24 major utilities have built 5,283 miles of rural line at a cost of \$15,-389,754, extended service to 48,489 farms, opened up a potential market for appliances and equipment of \$26,244,500. In 1936 one Rural Electrification Administration project involving 75 miles of line costing \$89,750 and serving 420 customers was completed. Right now, REA projects under construction or for which bids have been called total 1,708 miles of line costing \$1,986,200, to serve 6,112 customers. Projects for which loan contracts have been executed or allotments made total \$3,705,-000."

Ag. Engineering Bibliography "A statistical study of publications listed in the bibliography of agricultural engineering recently published by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering throws some light on the extent and direction of work being done in this field by public service agencies," says Agricultural Engineering (October). "Of the 4,103 articles listed, more than half have been published since the beginning of 1924. Growth of interest in and support for agricultural engineering subjects is further indicated by the fact that more publications thereon are now issued annually than were issued in the whole previous century. From 14 publications in 1900, the yearly number increased irregularly to a secondary peak of 242 in 1917, decreased to 82 in 1921, and built up to a new high of 280 during each of the years 1931 and 1932. Among the several sources of publications listed, the state experiment stations rank first with 1,538 contributions; the state extension services second with 1,465 contributions; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture third with 972 contributions..."

Rural Sales Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for September were higher than for any like month since 1929 and showed an advance of almost 32 percent from August to September, or about twice the usual seasonal amount, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-19.50; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 113 7/8-116 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 112 7/8-115 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 91-95; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 97-114; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69 7/8-71 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 66; No. 3, Chi. 60-64 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 White oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2 Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-218.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 68-75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in the East; sacked per ton \$14.50-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.15 per 50 pound sack in the East; 94¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwester stock 90¢ \$1.25 in consuming centers. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50, Rhode Island Greenings 60-75¢ and Wealthys 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 8.27 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.11 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations); were; Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 15

Section 1

October 21, 1937

**PRESIDENT ON
MONEY SYSTEM**

Perfection of the country's monetary and credit machinery and its coordination with all other instruments of government must precede the achievement and maintenance of "an enduring prosperity", President Roosevelt said yesterday. Dedicating the new \$3,500,000 home of the Federal Reserve System, the President was emphatic in his praise of banking reforms initiated in his Administration to protect investors and combat "practices which were evil in their results". The Federal Reserve, he said, has an important role to play in bringing the largest degree of economic security and stability to the American people. (Washington Post.)

**WATER FREIGHT
RATE RISE**

A general increase in freight rates in water-borne trades was predicted yesterday by Frans C. Bouman of Rotterdam, managing director of the Holland American Line. Ship lines have not advanced their charges in proportion with increases in their operating costs and they probably will announce plans for certain freight rises before the end of the year. Higher rates should not interfere with the continuation of the favorable trade volumes now reported generally by ship lines, he said. (New York Times.)

**DUCK POISONING
PREVENTION**

A discussion of a new lead and magnesium alloy for use in shotgun pellets to stop lead poisoning in wild ducks held the attention yesterday of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, says an Atlantic City report in the New York Times. The paper on the subject was presented by Prof. R. L. Dordell of the University of Minnesota School of Mines and R. G. Green of that university's Medical School. They told of extensive experiments with the new lead-magnesium alloy as showing definitely that it will not produce lead poisoning when eaten by waterfowl.

**SENATE FARM
MEETINGS**

A Senate subcommittee yesterday heard Georgia's dirt farmers voice approval of compulsory crop control but offer divergent views on how the program should be achieved. The subcommittee is making a survey of the southern agricultural situation. Senators Bankhead of Alabama, Ellender of Louisiana and George and Russell of Georgia took testimony in Atlanta. Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman, will join his colleagues at a similar conference in Montgomery, Alabama, today. (New York Times.)

Pecan Wood
is Popular

Cabinet makers and furniture manufacturers in the past year have discovered a much needed new source of wood supply in the sweet pecan tree found all along the Gulf from Texas to the Atlantic Ocean and which is particularly plentiful in the rich delta lands of Louisiana, says a Baton Rouge report in Southern Lumberman (October 15). New methods of kiln drying have placed the sweet pecan, previously scorned member of the hickory family and distinguished from the cultivated pecan nut tree, on a par with any cabinet wood in the country, according to V. H. Sonderegger, Louisiana state forester. Recent tests led E. M. Davis, of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, to place sweet pecan second on the list of southern hardwoods in turning qualities, high in shaping qualities and well up on the list with regard to resistance to end splitting in screwing and resistance to warping.

Boron in
Apple Tree

C. G. Woodbridge, Ottawa Department of Agriculture, reports in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, September) on "The Boron Content of Apple Tissues as Related to Drought Spot and Corky Core." The summary says: "(1) the boron content of apple tissues and the soils in which the trees were growing was studied with particular reference to the occurrence of the physiological disorders, drought spot and corky core; (2) it is shown that low boron concentrations in the tree tissues can be correlated with high incidence of disease; in twigs from trees where the diseases were severe the boron content was generally below 10 p.p.m.; in twigs from healthy trees the boron content did not usually fall below 14 p.p.m.; (3) a correlation between low concentrations of boron in the soil and incidence of the disease was not established; (4) high soil concentrations, induced by treatment with either boric acid or borax, were associated with a general freedom from these diseases."

Community
Refrigerator

Progressive Farmer (October) contains an interview with David E. Lilienthal, Director, Tennessee Valley Authority, describing a community refrigerator or "walk-in cooler" which can be installed at some central point and used by about a dozen families. The invention was developed by the TVA and the Tennessee Experiment Station. "A bulletin has been published describing this cooler in such detail that intelligent rural carpenters and mechanics can make it themselves, then get a dealer's advice and install the purchased machinery," Mr. Lilienthal said. "Loans have also been obtainable, under proper safeguards, from the Rural Electrification Administration, to finance electrical equipment of this type. A number of these 'walk-in coolers' are now being demonstrated here and there in the Tennessee Valley by county agent, vocational teachers and others. Farmers are using them for storing fresh beef and mutton for home use, in addition to storing pork during the curing period. One cooler is being used for keeping night milk cool for morning delivery; a quantity of grapes stored in a second unit increased in market value ten times. Results on test operations indicate a gain of \$40 a year a member family--an excellent return on an investment of about \$60 each."...

October 21, 1937

N.Y. State Brie Cheese "New York State Brie cheese is being made in the northern part of the state in factories at Antwerp and Sterlingville during the present season," says Farm Research (Geneva Experiment Station, October). "New York State Brie, unlike most of the French Brie, is not a white mold ripened cheese of the Camembert type but is more like the Trappist cheese made at Oka, Quebec, the Port du Salut cheese of France, or the Bel Paese of Italy. This cheese is now being made in three sizes and should be much better known than it is as it is universally liked by those that have had an opportunity to sample it."

Fertilizer for Wheat "Each dollar spent for fertilizer for wheat returns over \$3, according to figures compiled by the National Fertilizer Association," says the American Fertilizer (October 2). "The figures are based on current fertilizer prices and on results obtained by equipment stations and farmers from the use of fertilizer on wheat. Progressive farmers in the eastern half of the United States have been quick to take advantage of this opportunity to increase their cash incomes from wheat, and the amount of fertilizer bought in the fall, most of which is applied to wheat, has increased markedly in the last few years..."

New Field in Home Economics Victoria Kloss Ball, author of "A New Field for Home Economics Workers" in the Journal of Home Economics (October) describes the work of the nutritionist who is employed by the administrative organization of a city's community chest to work with the institutions which benefit from chest funds. "New Orleans in 1936 and Cleveland in 1934 are the only two cities which have created such a position...It is work as yet without the dignity of title." The work, she says, "has three aspects: the fiscal boards of institutions seek advice concerning the basic budgets for adequate nutrition; the institutional executive seeks advice about diets procurable at this basic cost; and the public at large seeks assurance that the institutional occupants are fed an optimal diet for a minimum of public funds." In Cleveland, "we are calculating the legitimate cost of an institution's food on the authority of two U.S. Bureau of Home Economics bulletins (Circ. No. 296 and Bull. No. 1757)...we wish that some central agency such as the Bureau of Home Economics would have available time and funds to set definite quantitative standards with particular focus on institutional needs."

U.S.-Canada Trade Increase The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports an increase of almost \$40,000,000 in exports to the United States of commodities affected by the trade agreement with the United States in the first nine months of this year, says a Canadian Press report. The increase in items affected represented about half of the total increase in exports to the United States. In the first nine months Canada exported to the United States goods valued at \$359,242,374, compared with exports worth \$276,872,996 in the 1936 period. The value of exports affected by the treaty was \$193,538,660, against \$153,746,789. Newsprint paper was the leading export under the agreement.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-19.50; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.60; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $116\frac{1}{2}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 93 1/8-97 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 99 1/8-118 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $101\frac{1}{4}$ -106; Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 5/8-72 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $62\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 65; No. 3 Chi. $59\frac{1}{2}$ -63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 7/8-30 1/8; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 33-33 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.10-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.30 per 50 pound sack in the East; 94¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 95¢-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in the East; sacked \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 65¢-90¢ Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 8.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.05 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards, 25-27 cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 16

Section 1

October 22, 1937

GOVERNMENT

AGENCY

COORDINATOR

President Roosevelt moved yesterday to coordinate the executive activities of the eighteen largest independent and emergency governmental agencies, designating his eldest son and secretary, James Roosevelt, as the person through whom matters intended for the President's attention will be cleared. James Roosevelt explained that the President wished to bring about a closer coordination of efforts between these agencies and to prevent the overlapping of duties and jurisdictions which frequently arise in the farflung activitics of the government. The President's son said the move was in no wise to be construed as an effort at governmental reorganization. (Press.)

R.R. FARE

INCREASE

Southern railroads, it was said authoritatively yesterday in rail circles, have decided to raise coach fares from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a mile, effective November 1. The action was taken at a meeting of southern railway traffic executives. The territory embraced is that region south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi. Interstate Commerce Commission approval is practically assured, rail executives said, inasmuch as it already allows a 2-cent maximum coach fare. (A.P.)

WORLD BEE

CONVENTION

Thousands of bees, some with foreign buzzes from 50-odd lands, will be heard about the Washington Hotel (Washington, D.C.) Monday when the International Bee-keepers Congress opens its 3-day convention. Gallons of the finest honey in the world will be on exhibition, including jellied ling heather honey from Scotland, white honey from Oregon and Huajillo honey made from the catclaw flowers in Vice President Garner's Uvalde, Texas. R.E. Lothrop, honey specialist of the Department of Agriculture, is assembling the exhibit. More than 1,000 beekeepers are expected to attend the convention, sponsored by the American Honey Institute and the American Honey Producers League. (Washington Post.)

ALABAMA ON

CROP CONTROL

Members of the Senate committee investigating crop control were told yesterday by R. J. Goode, Alabama State Commissioner of Agriculture, that Alabama sentiment was for compulsory cotton control on an acreage allotment basis, with subsidy payments to insure parity. Mr. Goode spoke under instructions from a recent farmers' conference. (New York Times.)

Smut Control in West The best record in smut control made in modern times by Oregon and Washington farmers is shown in recent reports by the Pacific Coast headquarters office in Portland that the percentage of cars of wheat grading smutty received at Columbia River and Puget Sound terminal inspection points in August fell to 7.9 as compared with an August average of 23.9 the last seven years and with 40.5 in 1931. B. W. Whitlock, in charge of federal grain supervision, attributes the decline to the work done by agricultural colleges and other agencies in encouraging better seed treatment and seed selection. Another factor this year has been a fairly high percentage of spring grain which is normally more easily protected than fall grain. (Washington Farmer, October 14.)

Texas Game Conservation That Texas farmers and ranchmen approve the game management demonstration offered by the Extension Service of Texas A. & M. College is evident from the enrollment of 1,597,600 acres in 30 counties, according to R. E. Callender, game management specialist. The plan, which has been in operation less than a year, calls for demonstrations featuring deer, wild turkey, antelope, beaver, prairie chicken, quail, fish and other forms of wildlife. Farmers and ranchmen who enter the game management program organize into associations and set aside their land as game preserve demonstrations. (Farm and Ranch, October 15.)

Cotton Classing Senator Smith of South Carolina, under the title "The New Cotton Improvement Program" in Southern Agriculturist (October) describes the new cotton classing act. He says in part: "Briefly, the act requires the Department of Agriculture to furnish upon request classing service to growers who organize to produce and promote the production of better quality cotton and to distribute for posting at gins and elsewhere information on the prices for various grades and staples. Last year more than 500 communities in 200 counties in 12 states organized for the production of better cotton. It is estimated that such communities will produce in the neighborhood of two million bales of improved cotton this year...This new classing service will be available as soon as Congress appropriates the necessary funds, which should be in time for producers to benefit from next year's crop. The Department of Agriculture is preparing regulations for carrying out this new service. These will provide that growers' organizations which comply with the regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and which request that their cotton be classed, will receive the service."

Radio for Tractors Kansas farmers are equipping their tractors with radio sets, says an Associated Press report. John P. Harris, publisher in Hutchinson, Ottawa and Chanute, is seeking permission from the Federal Communications Commission to establish a new daytime station in Hutchinson, whose programs would be designed principally to interest farmers. "Most of the tractors are equipped with radios," Mr. Harris said, "and if not they soon will be."

Dehydration of Vegetables What is believed to be a satisfactory method for storing fleshy plant materials like potatoes without loss from rotting, respiration, freezing, molding or enzyme action, is covered in a process for rapid dehydration of vegetables for which a public service patent has been applied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The method was discovered by the department, working in cooperation with Dr. E. F. Hopkins, Chemical Foundation appointee working in the laboratory of the new sweetpotato plant at Laurel, Mississippi. Dr. Hopkins and his associates were engaged in searching for a method to prevent physical and chemical changes in the starch content of sweetpotatoes, during storage, at the time the method was discovered. The first step in the dehydration process is to expose the vegetable to the vapor of a chemical which will cause it to become water soaked. Such chemicals include toluene, chloroform, ether, benzene, petroleum ether, carbon tetrachloride, sulphur dioxide and chlorine gas. Next, the juice is pressed out. (Food Field Reporter, Oct. 18.)

Electrocution of Poultry "In the slaughter of animals for food, electrical stunning before killing has been found to give improved bleeding and less chance of spoiling the meat by bruising," says Food (London, October). "Similar methods have been tried on poultry with the object of improving the feather release to make plucking easier and to improve the bleeding. It has been found in experiments, using various electrodes and points of application, that if the electric current could be directed to that part of the brain which controls the feather muscles, very good dry plucking could be achieved. After electrical stunning the bird is bled in the usual way and while the bleeding appears to be satisfactory, some physiological measure of perfection is necessary before electrical killing can be compared with other methods."

Ohio Game Safety Zones "From sportsmen often has come the complaint that there is not enough game in Ohio's fields," says an editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (November). "Many of them have journeyed to other states each hunting season. But if the newest program of the state game management division is successful, the hunters' pleas for more game and bigger game will be answered. The new system, A. W. Short, chief of the bureau, explains, is to establish 'safety zones' all over the state by setting aside a few acres in each field that will be closed to hunting. The game will be fed in these closed areas, and it is the bureau's belief that it will result, in a few years, not only in more game but in healthier animals..."

Conference on Metrology Food Manufacture (London, October) reports that the "First International Conference on Legal Metrology was held in Paris in July. It was concerned with metrology controlled by law rather than weighing and measuring for scientific purposes. Obviously, this is a very difficult matter, because of the different units of weights and measures employed in various countries. If all countries would accept the decimal system and buy and sell in terms of litres and metres such a conference might bring about valuable results..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

October 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-18.75; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.75; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.35; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $96\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $98\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 103 - $106\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - 108 ; St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71-73; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $61\frac{3}{4}$ - $63\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis $66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. $63\frac{1}{4}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 - $30\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - 32 (Nom); Chi. $32\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 33 - $33\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $205\frac{3}{4}$ - $213\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.13 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12.50-\$14.50 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, 85¢-\$1; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 8.29 cents. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.32 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 8.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 26-28 cents; Firsts, 24 cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein..

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 17

Section 1

October 25, 1937

FREIGHT RATE INCREASES Freight rate increases on a limited list of basic commodities, expected to yield an additional \$47,500,000 a year to the railroads, were authorized Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The carriers had proposed rate increases on a larger list of commodities which they estimated would have added \$53,532,970 to their annual gross income. The figures are predicted on 1936 traffic volume. (Press.)

CROP CONTROL LEGISLATION In legislating the new farm program, President Roosevelt warned Congress leaders Saturday, the budget should be protected with an eye to "expected balancing" and any additional burdens on the Treasury should be covered "100 percent by additional receipts from new taxes." "In other words, whatever goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in," the President insisted in a letter to Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairmen of the respective agriculture committees. (New York Times.) Another report in the Times says a prediction that the House would pass a crop control bill within two weeks after Congress convenes in special session in November was made Friday by Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

SULPHANILAMIDE BANNED BY FDA A nation-wide race with death, seeking recovery of more than 700 bottles, mostly pints, of a new liquid medicine, named elixir of sulphanilamide, which has already caused thirty-six verified deaths, was described yesterday at the headquarters of the American Medical Association, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Every agent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is scouring the country to recover the bottles, said Dr. Morris Fishbein, spokesman of the medical association. By some time today, according to J. O. Clarke of the Food and Drug Administration, it is hoped that all the outstanding shipments will be recovered. (A.P.)

CHAMPION CALF Twelve-year-old Donald Ray Fulkerson, who raised a \$25 calf to a grain champion, proudly stood by Friday and watched the American Royal auctioneer sell his prize winner for \$900, says a Kansas City report by the Associated Press.

Miss. Grades Mississippi reduced grades of fertilizer to eight of Fertilizer for the coming year, as fertilizer manufacturers, salesmen and agricultural workers concluded a conference in Jackson, says the Jackson News. This state blazed a new trail for 1938 by reducing number of grades from over a hundred to 27, and the new adoptions set another record. Adopted grades, each formula showing plant food constituents in order of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, are as follows: 6-12-6, 6-8-0, 6-8-4, 4-8-8 4-8-4, 3-8-5, 10-0-10, 0-12-6. Millions of dollars now expended annually by state farmers for corn and feed will be saved and the state's farm program balanced by production at home of sufficient corn, J. C. Holton, commissioner of agriculture, told the conference.

Game Diseases "Apart from a few special investigations, such as Research that on grouse disease, little persistent attempt has been made to study the diseases of game or methods of controlling disease or increasing the health and productivity of game," says Nature (London, October 9). "The opening a few years ago of a game research estate at Knebworth by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. was therefore a movement of scientific as well as of sporting interest and now a second center has been set up at Jealott's Hill, Warfield, for the study of problems relating to intensive rearing and the incidence of disease. From these stations appear occasional short pamphlets dealing with the progress of research or summarizing present knowledge regarding specific diseases..."

Manure "One of the 'tough' jobs on the farm, loading manure into the spreader, can now be done by machinery," Spreader says the Farm Journal (October). "On the market is a new type manure loader that can be quickly and easily attached to the general purpose tractor in 30 minutes. With the tractor operated loader, a spreader can be loaded with manure or straw stack bottoms in from three to six drafts. Fifty loads in a 10-hour day is no record at all. Power is supplied by a belt from the tractor pulley. The raising jack mechanism on the manure loader is operated by a clutch. Correct gear ratio provides ample power for any load. There is enough lift to load the highest spreader now in general use. When ready to unload, a trip release lets the fork tilt and the load falls into the spreader. After the load is delivered to the spreader, the scoop automatically hooks back in place, ready for the next draft. Ear corn, cobs, sugar beets, stock mangels, etc., can be handled with this loader."

Star Farmer "The Star Farmer of America, Robert Lee Bristow, of America comes from Saluda, Virginia," says the Weekly Kansas City Star (October 20). "He has taken over a rundown farm, heavily loaded by debt. He has practiced a diversified system of farming which has not only resulted in immediate profits from operation but in an improvement in soil fertility and an increase in acre yields. The honor comes to him by a process of elimination. There are 143,000 Future Farmers eligible to the Star Farmer contest..."

Loans for Farm Tenants "The Farm Security Administration announces that \$9,500,000 will be lent to 'competent tenants, farm laborers and sharecroppers for the purchase of family size farms!,' says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (October 23). "Loans will be made in about 300 counties, not more than ten or less than five loans in each county selected. The counties will be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture on the recommendation of state advisory committees yet to be formed, so nobody knows now what counties are to be favored. Texas gets the largest appropriation of any state, \$917,059, and Rhode Island the least, \$2,067, but the money is apportioned according to the law on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy..."

Freight Cars Increase Class I railroads in the first nine months of this year installed 56,307 new freight cars in service, the largest number for any corresponding period since 1930, according to the Association of American Railroads. In the like period last year, 27,178 new freight cars were put in service, and 3,172 in the comparable period two years ago. New freight cars in service in the first nine months of 1930 totaled 70,033. (Press.)

N.Y. Inspects Outside Dairies C. A. Holmquist, director of the division of sanitation, State Department of Health in New York, announces that the department has inaugurated a new system of dairy farm inspection designed to prevent milk produced on unsanitary dairy farms outside the state from being shipped into New York State. Under the new inspection system out-of-state milk supplies are being subjected to strict supervision at their source for the first time in the history of the department, under an act of the legislature, effective July 1, which provides for the licensing by permit of all milk shipped into the state. General sanitary conditions on farms, as well as stables, and equipment used in milk production will be carefully examined. Mr. Holmquist said. Two veterinarians will make physical examinations of herds as a check on the results obtained by the local veterinarians.

Successful Tenn. Farms "The folks in charge of farm management in the Extension Service of the State of Tennessee went out recently to find why some farmers failed and some succeeded," says an editorial in the Arkansas Farmer (October). "The survey set out to find out 'why farmers failed to make good incomes from their farms.' Of some 500 farmers regarded as successful which they studied, here is what each farm family had in the way of a farm: (1) At least 45 acres of land; (2) at least 30 acres of crops; (3) at least 3 important sources of receipts; (4) enough livestock to require at least 70 days work in caring for and feeding; (5) tobacco, truck crops, poultry and eggs, cattle and dairy products, or hogs as leading sources of receipts--any two of these as two of the three leading sources of receipts, or any one of the first three named as one of the two leading sources; (6) enough crops and livestock to require a total of at least 250 days work in growing crops and caring for livestock; (7) crop yields at least 10 percent higher than average yields for the state; (8) livestock receipts of at least \$4 per day of work spent caring for livestock..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 22--Livestock at Chicago, (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-18.75; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.75; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.35; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $116\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $115\frac{1}{4}$ - $118\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $91\frac{1}{4}$ - $95\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 3/8-72 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $61\frac{1}{2}$ -63; St. Louis 64; No. 3, Chi. 62-64 1/2; St. Louis 60 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 5/8-29 7/8; K.C. 30 1/2-32; Chi. $32\frac{1}{4}$ -33; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-219.

Maine sacked Green Mountains potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets; 63¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in the East; sacked \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 8.28 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.29 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.37 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were; Flats, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26- $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Proces basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 18

Section 1

October 26, 1937

**AAA COTTON
REDUCTION**

The AAA made a 2,000,000-acre reduction yesterday in the acreage it has set as a limit to be planted to cotton next year. Approving the 1938 agricultural conservation program, Secretary Wallace fixed its goal so far as cotton is concerned at 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres. The goal previously had been placed at 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres. The change was decided upon because of the unusually large cotton crop this year. (A.P.)

**NATIONAL
ACADEMY
SCIENCES**

"The discovery of an elixir for the transformation of plant life which enormously accelerates evolution, which can produce new, better, bigger and hardier flowers, fruits, vegetables and perhaps trees, and which turns annuals into perennials and makes sterile hybrids fruitful, was announced at Rochester yesterday at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. Albert Francis Blakeslee of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island," reports Harry M. Davis in the New York Times. "...The extract, called colchicine, is a yellow powder, a complex compound of the usual life elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Chemically it is an alkaloid, with a structure related to that of the hormones..."

**AUDUBON
SOCIETIES**

A greater measure of protection for more than 140 species of birds which annually migrate between northeastern United States and Mexico will be afforded in the future as the result of a treaty now being negotiated between this country and Mexico, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president emeritus of the National Association of Audubon Societies, told the convention of that organization yesterday. W. L. McAtee of the U.S. Biological Survey declared that wildlife research had been greatly stimulated in recent years by a growing public interest in wildlife protection. Dr. Homer L. Shantz, chief of the wildlife section of the U.S. Forest Service, urged proper control to encourage the production of big game and other forms of wildlife in the National Forests. (New York Times.)

**VENEZUELAN
TRADE PACT**

The United States Government is considering a reciprocal trade agreement with Venezuela, Secretary of State Hull announced yesterday. He invited interested parties to offer suggestions as to the products that should be considered for possible tariff concessions. The State Department said suggestions should reach the chairman of the committee not later than November 26. (A.P.)

Yearbook
Articles

"W". reviews the 1937 Yearbook of Agriculture in Florists Exchange (October 23), and says in part: "The article 'Improvement of Flowers by Breeding' is by S. L. Elmsweller, Philip Brickerley, D. V. Lumsden and F. L. Mulford and it leads off with a map showing the location of florist growers in the United States and the statement that American horticulture has \$290,000,000 invested in producing beauty and it pays to the extent of a gross return of \$131,000,000 annually...It is considered that the outlook for the future is bright because so much of plant breeding work has been done without knowledge of genetics, on the hit or miss principle with long and laborious years of selection. It is pointed out that unfamiliarity with genetics still leads breeders to work needlessly in directions that can get them nowhere...The writers bring to the notice of plantsmen that breeding is a complex job and that some scientific effort must be put into the work. What has been done in the way of producing disease resistant flowering plants is the result of scientific study, not haphazard guessing. Much work that is being done is dwelt upon and not a little is said regarding the technique of breeding, both in experiment stations and on seed farms. Why some flowers fail to set seed is indicated and of special interest are the notes and diagrams relating to zinnia flowers, which in some instances are entirely devoid of pollen and therefore can be artificially crossed without emasculation. Such flowers will not, of course, seed unless pollen is introduced. It is beyond our scope to cite a fraction of the things that are told in this article about flower breeding."

Me. Potato
Derby

"The midwest has its corn husking championship, the Canadian provinces their plowing contests, and now Maine stages the world's first potato picking derby," says an editorial in New England Homestead (October 23). "The contest recently staged at Presque Isle on the Frank Hussey farm not only attracted a field of 30 competitors, but drew an attendance of some 6,000 spectators from Maine and nearby New Brunswick. The success of this initial contest, sponsored by the Maine Development Commission, prompts us to suggest that it become an annual affair. Contests of this nature appeal to rural folks...In order to encourage the continuance of such contests, the New England Homestead will offer to the Maine Development Commission a silver plaque on which will be engraved the names of each year's winner."

Bovine TB
Campaign

"Against all kinds of opposition and at a tremendous cost, TB in dairy cattle is now under control," says an editorial in American Agriculturist (October 23). "There was a time when its ravages bade fair to destroy the dairy industry. Every state in the entire Northeast is now accredited. New York, the last northeastern state, climaxed its long fight against TB in dairy cattle, waged since 1919, on October 1 when the state was pronounced accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Only two states--California and South Dakota--have any counties not now accredited. New York naturally was one of the last to get all of its counties accredited because it had the largest and the hardest job to do. On November 4 at Albany the state will celebrate the completion of this splendid campaign with an Achievement Day Program..."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: assembled, purchasing officer, \$3,200, assistant purchasing officer, \$2,600, junior purchasing officer, \$2,000, Procurement Division, Treasury Department; assembled, chief engineering draftsman, \$2,600, principal engineering draftsman, \$2,300, senior engineering draftsman, \$2,000, engineering draftsman, \$1,800, assistant engineering draftsman, \$1,620 (for work on ships). Applications must be on file not later than (a) November 22, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) if received from the following states--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Freight Rate Comment The increase in railroad freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission is hailed by important industrial interests who claim that restoration of the earning power, and consequently the buying power, of the roads is essential if business is to recover its full vigor. At the same time these interests assert that an increase amounting to \$47,500,000 is little more than a drop in the bucket and that a general freight rate increase would do more than anything else to dispel the economic clouds that have been gathering recently. Competent observers, both inside and outside the railroad field, pointing out that railroad purchases normally cover a variety of some 71,000 different articles, assert that railroad buying, albeit in moderate volume, which followed the granting of emergency freight rates in 1935, contributed materially to the upturn in business witnessed from that time until the spring of the current year. Similarly, they suggest that it was the diminution of railroad buying which followed on the heels of the elimination of the emergency freight rates, combined with the threat then, now a certainty, of higher wages, a diminution which has developed into a practical standstill, that gave the original impetus to the downtrend of business. (Wall Street Journal.)

Forest Fires Decrease Forest fires this season seared less than a third of the average annual fire-destroyed acreage in National Forests, says an Associated Press report. Forest Service officials proclaimed 1937 a banner year throughout the country because of this. In the eastern region, with about 25 National Forests, 61,236 acres were burned over, compared with the 5-year average of 98,131 acres. The reduction in fire losses was marked in view of the report from the National Park Service that 26 percent more persons visited National Parks this season than last. With 15,000,000 persons visiting the parks, the fire hazard increased tremendously. This was counterbalanced by a widespread publicity campaign urging tourists to take care against starting forest fires and greater vigilance on the part of forest rangers in checking starting fires.

Alaskan Reindeer An Anchorage, Alaska, report by the Associated Press says that wolves, with increasing boldness, have raided reindeer and game herds in Alaska the last few years. The Territorial Legislature, alarmed by the increasing numbers of wolves, appropriated money at its last session to aid in wolf control.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-18.50; cows good 6.25-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-10.50 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 90 5/8-94 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 96 5/8-113 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 101-104 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71 3/8-73 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 59-60 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 62-63; No. 3 Chi. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Malting barley, Minneap. 79-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-78; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201-214.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Round Whites \$1.20 in Cincinnati. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 85¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 8.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.84 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.14 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 8.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 19

Section 1

October 27, 1937

**SCIENCE
MEETING**

Surprising results from the use of amino acids in the treatment of anemia were revealed yesterday before delegates to the fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. George H. Whipple, dean of the University of Rochester School of Medicine. In his experiments with different amino acids, which are the ingredients of protein foods, to discover their blood-building abilities, he found that not only do the natural forms of the acids, as they exist in foods, serve to cure anemia, but that synthetic forms of these acids, made in the laboratory, and differing in structure from those to which the digestive systems of animals are accustomed, also were utilized in the creating of hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood. (New York Times.)

**U.S.-BRITISH
TRADE URGED**

British trade experts have advised the government there is "no fundamental unsoundness" in the trade position of the United States, Viscount Halifax told the House of Lords yesterday, according to a London report in the New York Times. Discussing trade prospects as the government spokesman, Lord Halifax said: "We are all familiar with the effect trade restrictions, import quotas and high tariffs have upon the possibility of expansion of British export trade, but it is not unreasonable to look forward to improvement in conditions in countries that will enable them to move gradually in the direction of reducing those obstacles." An Associated Press report from London also says Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, urged Great Britain yesterday to come to a trade agreement with the United States.

**SULFANILAMIDE
MISBRANDING**

Tentative plans for prosecution of the Bristol, Tenn., pharmaceutical firm that manufactured and sold an "elixir of sulfanilamide" were disclosed yesterday at Washington headquarters of the Food and Drug Administration, says the Washington Post. A preliminary hearing in Cincinnati probably will be scheduled soon, it was said, at which the company will be requested to show cause why it should not be charged with violation of federal misbranding laws, with a maximum penalty, a \$200 fine on each count.

**COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE**

A plea for the development of broadly equipped scientists, rather than narrow specialists, to grapple with problems in biology and medicine, was voiced last night by Dr. The Svedberg, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Upsala, Sweden. (New York Times.)

Tests for Cooked Food "One of the cheering signs of the times is the number and kind of objective tests being developed and used for judging or, more properly stated, measuring the properties of cooked food," says Evelyn G. Halliday, University of Chicago, in Food Research (Vol. 2, No. 4). "...Lowe (1934) used the dynamometer and penetrometer to measure the tenderness of rare and well-done beef roasts from carcasses graded choice and medium... Child and Esteros (1937) used the pressometer to determine the amount of press fluid present in standing and rolled rib roasts of beef... Among the objective methods of testing quality of cooked vegetables are those used by Thiessen (1935) who worked on potatoes... MacGibbon and Halliday (1937) used the Munsell system of notation to study the preservation of green color in the large quantity cooking of vegetables... Numerous devices have been used for measuring the properties of baked products. One of the earliest of these was the shortometer, originated by Davis (1921) and since improved by Dr. C. H. Bailey of Minnesota... The shortometer obviously cannot be used for cakes; for them Platt and Kratz (1933) devised an instrument which measures tensile strength, through the force required to tear apart a sample of cake of definite size... Other properties of cakes that have been measured mechanically are compressibility, one of the factors involved in estimating texture, measured by Platt and Kratz; and relative volume and grain, determined photographically, by numerous workers... We may hope for an increasing number of workers in the field who are well trained in the physical sciences and capable of devising new tests."

Divided Highways Roads and Streets (October) says editorially: "At a recent meeting called by C. H. Purcell, California State Highway Engineer, future construction of the divided highway was discussed. They have learned from experience that bypasses act as such only long enough for the town to rebuild on the bypass, so they are discussing the feasibility of enacting a policy governing the creation of free-ways as a part of the highway development in territories adjacent to metropolitan areas. The new dual highways may then function as fast arteries are planned. The subject of vehicle clearance came up... It is proposed that the inside lane of one half of the road be built 12 feet wide and the outside lane 11 feet wide. This will be the new standard for dual highways in California. Service roads are planned for the sides if a free-way policy is adopted..."

Bull Book Analysis "The Bureau of Dairy Industry has compiled a list of sires proved in dairy herd improvement associations in the years 1935-1937," says Hoard's Dairyman editorially (October 27). "The records published in the National Bull Book include the production records of the daughters and their dams which give opportunity to estimate the value of each bull used in the different herds... Of 1,553 sires that were proved, only 758/daughters that produced as much or more than their dams. In other words, 785 of the sires had daughters that produced, on the average, 43.9 pounds fat less than their dams. Those sires that had daughters that produced more than their dams increased fat production by 39.8 pounds..."

Service of
U. S. D. A.

"The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat (October 18) says in an editorial that Secretary Wallace, in a recent address on the radio, informed his audience that "the Department of Agriculture exists that you and your children may have life and have it more abundantly. It starts with the wealth of the soil and follows the forces of nature through plants and animals along the highways and railroads to the markets and finally to the consumer's table. Throughout its entire existence the Department of Agriculture has served the city consumers fully as much or perhaps even more than the farmer...All duties put together are equalled in importance by the duty of conserving those natural resources on which agriculture and our whole civilization depend. Looking down the years, one of the greatest interests of the Department of Agriculture is in cooperating with farmers to enable them to live well without overgrazing the pasture land, without overplowing the plowland and without overcutting the timber land...Through the years Congress has assigned these conservation duties to the Department of Agriculture until today conservation and wise use of land is a major function of the department. It will always be a chief function of the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with farmers in conserving soil and water and the things which grow on the land. It is only by working with farmers that conservation of this sort can be carried out where the need is greatest, for it is the farmers who must do the conserving."

Peanut "Pouts" Z. P. Metcalf, North Carolina Experiment Station, Experiments in a letter to Science (October 22) reports on a condition of peanut plants "which resembles very closely a condition known in potatoes as tipburn." Experiments have proven beyond a doubt, he says, "that the disease which is known locally as 'pouts' is caused by the common potato or bean leafhopper. This disease appears first as a distinct blackish discoloration at the tip of the leaflet and the discoloration progresses gradually toward the base of the leaflet until the whole leaflet is involved...We have shown that the disease is caused by what may be termed the mass effect of toxins... The name 'pouts' was given to this disease by the farmers because they said the peanut plant was 'pouting' and after it commenced to bloom it ceased to 'pout'...Thus we add to the long list of the host plants of this leafhopper still another important economic crop, for it has been shown in the past or experiments are now in progress which indicate that this insect is an important pest of alfalfa, clover, garden beans, soybeans, beets, potatoes, cotton and peanuts."

Plant Inspection "While a collection of representatives of western in California automobile clubs was questioning the wisdom of state quarantine station inspection of incoming vehicles," says the California Citrograph (November), "the California Department of Agriculture sent out a notice to the effect that the number of interceptions of disease or insect bearing plants or fruits had been the highest in years...The chief of the state department's plant quarantine bureau, A. C. Fleury, said: '...Interceptions of plant materials infested or infected with insects or diseases which, if established, would be harmful to California crops, increased 22 percent in August over the unusually high total in July. Inspectors made 1179 interceptions, representing 352 species of insect, plant disease, weed seed and other plant pests...!...'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-18.25; cows good 6.00-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 116-120; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 115-119; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90 1/8-94 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 96 1/8-113 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -73 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 58-60; St. Louis 62; No. 3 Chi. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-29 5/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting, Minneap. 80-83; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-79; No. 2, Minneap 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-215.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 95¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in the East; \$15-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 65¢-\$1; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 8.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 8.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.22 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 20

Section 1

October 28, 1937

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES

The House Agriculture Committee yesterday opened a tentative path for six major farm industries, including dairying and rice, to share in the Administration-proposed "ever-normal granary" and surplus control program. Five subcommittees were appointed by Chairman Marvin Jones to study ways and means of applying surplus control measures to specific farm commodities. Subcommittees were directed to work out individual programs for tobacco, wheat, corn and cotton, in addition to dairy products and rice. (Washington Post.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

Secretary of State Hull, in a letter made public yesterday, lashed out at opponents of the Administration's reciprocal trade program, cited figures in an attempt to show that the program was not injuring farmers, denounced the old Smoot-Hawley tariff and declared that the present liberal trade policy offered the only solid foundation for peace. "Those who continue to advocate higher import duties to protect the farmer seem to forget the terrible experience we had with excessive tariffs only a few short years ago," he wrote. "The misery and confusion that befell our people in the years prior to 1933 were felt by none more acutely than the farmer...In my opinion, no greater disservice could be rendered to our farm population than by alienating their support of our present liberal trade policy..." (Press.)

BACTERIOPHAGE DISCOVERIES

An advanced technique for producing a germ-eating bacteriophage, which promises to forge a new tool for attacking certain disease bacteria was described at Columbia University last night by Dr. John H. Northrop of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The occasion was the presentation to Dr. Northrop of the Chandler Medal of Columbia University, a high distinction in chemical science, for his "fundamental discoveries concerning bacteria, the constitution of proteins and the chemistry of digestion". The explorations into the borderland of life by Dr. Northrop and his associates were called "highly significant" by officials of the Academy of Medicine. (New York Times.)

FREIGHT RATES

Freight rate increases authorized recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission and which are expected to yield an additional \$47,500,000 revenue to the railroads will be put into effect on November 10, it was disclosed yesterday by the Association of American Railroads. (Press.)

Stabilized Soil "What is stabilized soil?" asks Engineering News-Record editorially (October 12). "Those of us who began to dip into soil mechanics in its earlier manifestations came to think of stabilized soil as a mixture of graded coarse and fine non-cohesive soil particles with an added void filler of plastic soil particles, usually clay. But now we hear that nearly any kind of soil, cohesive or non-cohesive, mixed with cement, tar, asphalt, lignin or other artificial binder, is called stabilized soil--and seemingly everyone accepts the definition. We have no objection to offer to any of these recent soil and binder mixtures as useful materials in road building, but we ask: Are they stabilized soil? Recently soil physicists have had to adopt the word 'consolidation' and assign to it quite a different meaning in soil mechanics than it had had in common usage, where it was synonymous with solidification. Perhaps similar action needs to be taken with the term stabilized soil..."

Cotton Picker Agricultural economists of the Works Progress Administration declared recently a growing interest in the mechanical cotton picker might lead to the displacement of half a million field hands within five or ten years. In a report to Administrator Harry Hopkins, they said a widespread use of the picking machine might bring other important changes in the production of cotton--a reduced number of tenants and sharecroppers, greater use of machinery in other phases of mechanized tillage and harvest, and an increase in the size of cotton farms. The economists said, however, the mechanical picker at its present stage fails to get all the cotton in the field, it loses part of the seed, and it places trash and discoloration in the lint. They estimated the cost of machine harvesting, therefore, at \$1.65 a hundred pounds, compared to \$1 a hundred pounds for hand picking. They added that "the mechanical picker in its present stage of development is not likely to take the Cotton Belt by storm."

Federal-Aid Highways The Bureau of Public Roads reported recently that in the year ended June 30 more than 22,000 miles of highways of all classes were completed under federal supervision, with the greater part in cooperation with state highway departments. It said that 11,401 miles of road was financed with special emergency funds and 7,367 miles through regular federal aid. Payments of federal funds to all states totaled \$337,747,071. Work on the Pan-American highway from the United States to Panama progressed at increased speed during the year, the report said. Impassable gaps were reduced to 560 miles and these will be eliminated rapidly by bridge construction now under way. (New York Times.)

Argentine Import Tax Argentina's discriminatory 20 percent surcharge against imports from the United States was criticized by William R. Fraser, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, at that organization's annual banquet recently, says a cable in the New York Times. Mr. Fraser pointed out that most imports from the United States still are subjected to the 20 percent surcharge that was established in 1935 with the object of curtailing imports from countries with which Argentina had an unfavorable trade balance.

Colorado 'Hopper Drive' Although grasshoppers damaged Colorado crops valued at three and one-third million dollars this year in the worst outbreak since 1880, intensive poisoning operations by more than 21,000 farmers are estimated to have saved other crops worth 9 million dollars. More than 31 million pounds of bait were used. Wheat valued at two million dollars, corn at two and one-half millions and alfalfa at \$1,173,000 were protected by poisoning efforts, according to estimates of county agricultural extension agents in reports to Sam C. McCampbell, entomologist for Colorado State College Extension Service. (Seed World, October 22.)

Co-op Food Advertising "Cooperative advertising appropriations for promotion of Pacific Coast products are reaching close to \$5,000,000 this year," says Business Week (October 23). "Five large food groups have entered the field in the past 10 months with national advertising campaigns: Oregon bakers, Washington State Apple Advertising Commission, California Fresh Bartlett Pear Advisory Board, Western Growers and Shippers Association (iceberg lettuce and Sweet Eatin' melons) and the Idaho Fruit and Vegetable Advertising Commission. Other large groups increased their appropriations over last year. These include California producers of canned peaches, walnuts and raisins, the canned salmon industry of the Pacific Northwest and growers of late-ripening pears (anjou and Bosc varieties) in Oregon and Washington..."

Cooperatives in Sweden Marquis W. Childs writes in the Yale Review (Autumn) on "Sweden Revisited". He says in part: "Among middle-class critics there are ironic references to the Cooperative Union as 'Sweden's greatest trust'. But Albin Johansson and the other directors are undisturbed by this kind of criticism. Mr. Johansson is hammering away at the line he has always followed--distribution of an ever greater volume of goods through lower and lower prices. The Cooperative Union has recently sought to impress this point of view on the farmers' producer cooperatives, which have been largely instrumental in obtaining from the government subsidies that are the equivalent of price guarantees. Mr. Johansson does simple arithmetic in his deliberate, careful way, showing how many thousand pounds of butter were sold in Stockholm when the price was at one level and how much less was sold when the price was raised... Leaders are studying the possibility of revising the entire agricultural program of the government. Sweden, they say, has been dumping her 'surplus' agricultural produce onto the world market at the world price at the same time that the government has been sustaining a higher domestic price. It is time to stop that. This so-called 'surplus,' which the report of the Population Commission has shown to be no surplus at all, must be made available to Sweden's own people who need it. The money to pay for it? From a higher income tax perhaps. Somehow the money must be found, since this is not a question of political theory but of children who need essential foodstuffs."

Mexican Farms In its 3-year drive to put agriculture on a new basis the Mexican Government has created 5,985 communal farms on 25,000,000 acres of former landed estates for the benefit of 569,000 former peons, the Press Department has revealed. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-18.75; cows good 6.00-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 114 1/8-118 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 113 1/8-117 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 88 1/8-92 1/8; No. 1 Hard. Amber Durum, Duluth, 94 1/8-111 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 56-58; St. Louis 61; No. 3, Chi. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 3/4-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 31; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 80-83; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-79; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-213.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-72¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.20-\$1.25 in Cincinnati; 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.13 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows \$1.10-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in eastern cities; sacked per ton \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1; Wealthys 85¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 8.12 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.95 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 8.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.19 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)